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PART I
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Serial No. 1.

No. 65-C.W. (154)/40, dated the 4th December, 1940.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Control of exports to certain French Colonies or mandated territories

No 65-C W (154)/40, dated the 4th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 65-C W (124)/40, dated the 9th September 1940,* the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the export to any place in the French Colonies or mandated territories, other than the French Establishments in India, French Camerouns, New Caledonia, French Oceania (Tahiti) and French Equatorial Africa including Chad but excluding Gabbon, of any goods other than goods of the description specified in the Schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 65-C W (9)/40, dated the 15th May 1940,† unless they are covered by a special permit issued by the Central Government in the Department of Commerce

Serial No. 2.

No. 19-I.T.C./40, dated the 7th December, 1940.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Import Trade Control Amendment to Notification No 1-I T C /40, dated the 20th May, 1940 ‡

No 19-I T C /40, dated the 7th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 1-I T C /40, dated the 20th May 1940‡ namely —

In the said notification —

(1) exceptions (iv), (iva) and (v) shall be omitted

(2) For exception (vii) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(vii) any goods covered by a special licence issued by the Import Trade Controller on application made before despatch on through consignment to India ”

* See Fifth Series, Serial No 1

† See Third Series, Serial No 9

‡ See Third Series, Serial No 10.

Serial No. 3.

No. 206, dated the 11th December, 1940.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

U K unable to accept fresh orders from India for certain classes of steel.

Notification No 206, dated the 11th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply* —

It is hereby notified for general information that owing to heavy war demands in the United Kingdom, His Majesty's Government have intimated that they are unable to accept any fresh orders from India for most of the classes of steel for which quota recommendation certificates have now to be obtained before the United Kingdom authorities will agree to make supplies

2 Orders at present placed in the United Kingdom will be executed there as far as circumstances permit, but the Government of India have been requested to cease issuing quota certificates with immediate effect for all classes of steel for which quota recommendation certificates have been necessary except—

- (a) forgings (including wheels, tyres, axles and buffers)
- (b) iron and brass wood screws:
- (c) grindery
- (d) baling hoops required for the cotton trade, and
- (e) special steels of a type which only the United Kingdom can supply

3 As a result of the inability of the United Kingdom to continue to accept orders for the classes of steel mentioned, orders from India will have to be placed, for the most part, on the United States of America and His Majesty's Government have offered to permit orders from India which are placed in the United States of America through the British Purchasing Commission to be executed against the contracts concluded with the American industry on behalf of the United Kingdom Ministry of Supply.

4 Full details will shortly be announced indicating how firms in India which will in future be unable to place their orders in the United Kingdom can participate in these arrangements for supply from the United States of America

Serial No. 4.

Press Note, dated the 13th December, 1940.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Indo-Burma Trade Talks

Press Note, dated the 13th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department —

The preliminary Conference of delegates of the Governments of India and Burma preparatory to the negotiation of a trade agreement concluded

* Also issued as a Press Communique, dated the 9th December 1940

on Friday, December 13, 1940 The representatives of the two Governments discussed the problems likely to be encountered in the course of more formal negotiations The results will provide a basis for that further examination of these problems which will be necessary on each side before formal negotiations are begun It is hoped that that stage will be reached before the middle of February, 1941

Serial No. 5.

Resolution No. 6-T. (2)/40, dated the 14th December, 1940.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

*Importation of alumina free of duty—Protection to Aluminium industry after the war **

No 6-T (2)/40, dated the 14th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In this Department Resolution No 6-T/Sim/40, dated the 20th July 1940,* the Government of India announced their decision to permit the importation of alumina free of duty in order to enable the manufacture of aluminium to be started in India The concession is to remain in force for four years or until adequate supplies of alumina made in India are available at a reasonable price, whichever may be earlier

2. In view of the fact that the production of aluminium in this country is an urgent war necessity, the Government of India are further pleased to give an assurance to all who wish to undertake its manufacture in India that, provided their affairs are conducted on sound business lines, they will be given such measure of protection against unfair competition from outside India after the war as may be necessary to enable them to continue their existence

Serial No. 6.

No. 65-C.W. (9)/40, dated the 14th December, 1940.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Further amendment to Notification No 65-C W (9)/40, dated the 15th May, 1940 †

No 65-C W (9)/40, dated the 14th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the

* See Fourth Series, Serial No 17

† See Third Series, Serial No. 9.

Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 65-C. W (9)/40, dated the 15th May 1940,* namely —

In Part C of the Schedule annexed to the said notification —

(a) In Item 2, after entry (ii), the following entry shall be inserted, namely —

“(iii) of leather ”

(b) For item 8, the following item shall be substituted, namely —

“8 Machinery and millwork, and machine tools of all descriptions, including—

(1) parts thereof, but excluding parts which—

(a) if of foreign manufacture, are exported for purposes of repairs or are being returned to the manufacturers as defective, or

(b) if of Indian manufacture, are supplied to any country in the British Empire,

(2) leather manufactures which are component parts of power operated machinery ”

Serial No. 7.

No. 65-C.W. (9)/40, dated the 14th December, 1940.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

*Further amendment to Notification No 65-C W (9)/40, dated the 15th May, 1940 **

No 65-C W (9)/40, dated the 14th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 65-C W (9)/40, dated the 15th May 1940,* namely —

In Part B of the Schedule annexed to the said notification, after item 4, the following item shall be inserted, namely —

“4A Glass bottles, of crown cork pattern ”

Serial No. 8.

Press Note, dated the 20th December, 1940.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Grant of Licences for controlled exports

Press Note, dated the 20th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

The Government of India have decided to revise the procedure hitherto followed in some cases, of postponing the grant of licences for controlled

exports until the shipping bill has been presented Experience has shown that the present procedure has caused great inconvenience to shippers when, as has happened from time to time fresh restrictions on the licensing of exports of the commodities concerned have had to be imposed To avoid inconvenience to shippers, the Government of India have now decided to receive applications in advance for licences relating to controlled exports (not already the subject of special arrangements, for example, jute manufactures for the Far East)

Shippers will have to apply for licences as long as possible before shipment and as soon as they have made contracts subject to freight and licence It is not, however, intended to issue licences with a validity of more than two months

Serial No. 9.

No. 65-C.W. (9)/40, dated the 21st December, 1940.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

*Further amendment to Notification No 65-C W (9)/40, dated the 15th May, 1940 **

No 65-C W (9)/40, dated the 21st December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 65-C W (9)/40,* dated the 15th May 1940, namely —

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification—

(1) in Part C—

(a) after item 8, the following item shall be inserted, namely —
“8-A Manila rope ”

(b) for item 10, the following item shall be substituted, namely —
“10 Dyestuffs, the following —

(i) Synthetic dyestuffs, including coal-tar derivatives used in any dyeing process

(ii) Natural indigo”

(2) in Part D for items 1 to 6, the following items shall be substituted, namely —

“1 Diamonds

2 Metals and ores, the following —

(i) Beryl (Beryllium)

(ii) Iron or Steel hoops for baling cotton

(iii) Tungsten and Tungsten ore (Wolfram)

3 Mica

4 Paper and paste-board, all sorts

5 Pulp of wood for paper-making

6 Quartz Crystals

7 Wool, raw "

(3) in Part E, for entry (v) (c) of item 6, the following entry shall be substituted, namely —

“(c) Hoops and strips other than those specified in Part D ”

Serial No. 10.

No. 20-I.T.C./40, dated the 21st December, 1940.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

*Import Trade Control Further amendment to Notification No 1-I T. C./40, dated the 20th May, 1940 **

No 20-I T C /40, dated the 21st December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 1-I T C /40, dated the 20th May 1940,* namely —

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, after Serial Number 15, the following entry shall be inserted namely —

“15-A Dyes derived from coal-tar, and coal-tar derivatives,
used in any dyeing process . . . 30(1)”

2 This notification will not apply to goods

(a) which have been despatched on through consignment to India before 10th December, 1940, or

(b) which are the subject of a firm order placed before the 10th December, 1940, and which have been shipped on or after the 10th December, 1940, but before the 1st January 1941

Serial No. 11.

No. 21-I.T.C./40, dated the 28th December, 1940.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

*Import Trade Control Further amendment to Notification No 1-I T C /40, dated the 20th May, 1940 **

No 21-I T C /40, dated the 28th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India

* See Third Series, Serial No 10.

in the Department of Commerce, No 1-I T C /40, dated the 20th May 1940,* namely.—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, after Serial Number 13, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“ 13-A Potassium bichromate, Sodium bichromate and other
chrome compounds (excluding barium, lead and zinc
chromates) 28(8) ”

2 The notification will not apply to goods which have been despatched on through consignment to India before 28th December 1940

Serial No. 12.

No. 22-I.T.C./40, dated the 28th December, 1940.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

*Import Trade Control Further amendment to Notification No 1-I T C / 40, dated the 20th May, 1940 **

No 22-I T C /40, dated the 28th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 1-I T C /40, dated the 20th May 1940,* namely —

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, after Serial Number 24, the following entries shall be inserted, namely —

- | | |
|---|---------|
| “ 24-A Writing paper, all sorts | 44 |
| 24-B Printing paper, excluding poster and stereo and all coated papers, but including art paper, all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 70 per cent of the fibre content | 44(1) |
| 24-C Printing paper, all sorts not otherwise specified which contain mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent of the fibre content, excluding news-print all sorts | 44(2) |
| 24-D Paper, including poster and stereo and all coated papers except art paper, all sorts, not otherwise specified | 44(3) |
| 24-E Pasteboard, millboard, cardboard and strawboard, all sorts | 44(4) ” |

2 This notification will not apply to goods which have been despatched on through consignment to India before 7th January 1941

Serial No. 13.

No. 25-I.T.C./40, dated the 31st December, 1940.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Regulation of Imports of Iron and Steel

No 25-I T C /40, dated the 31st December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India by sea from any place outside India of any iron or steel of the descriptions specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, except the following, namely —

- (i) any iron or steel imported for transshipment to or under bond for re-export to, any country outside India,
- (ii) any iron or steel despatched on through consignment to India not later than 1st January 1941,
- (iii) any iron or steel covered by an open general licence issued by the Central Government,
- (iv) any iron or steel covered by a special licence issued—
 - (a) in the case of goods imported from the United Kingdom or the United States of America, by the Steel Controller or a Deputy Steel Controller for India appointed in this behalf by the Central Government, on application made before the placing of an order. Provided that in respect of firm orders placed before the 1st of January 1941, applications are made to the Steel Controller for India before the 1st of April 1941, and
 - (b) in the case of goods imported from other countries by the Import Trade Controller appointed for the purposes of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 1-I T C /40, dated the 20th May, 1940 *

Provided that nothing in these exceptions shall prejudice the application to any goods of any other prohibition or regulation affecting the import of goods that may be in force at the time when such goods are imported

Schedule

Types of Steel under control—

- (a) Ingots, billets, blooms, and slabs
- (b) Plates, medium plates, angles, channels, tees, joists, piling sections, other sectional material, rounds, rods, squares, hexagons, flats, other sections and shapes (and whether black or bright) rails, sleepers, fishplates, soleplates
- (c) Sheets, coated and uncoated, less than 3 mm including galvanized, leadcoated and cellactite sheets
- (d) Tinplates, terne plates, black plates, silver finished plates
- (e) Shell steel

* See Third Series, Serial No. 10

- (f) Steel tubes and pipes (including imported hollows)
- (g) Hoops, strip (whether coated or uncoated and whether hot or cold rolled)
- (h) Tyres, axles, wheels
- (i) Steel castings, forgings, stampings
- (j) Colliery arches, and accessories therefor, pit props
- (k) Steel bolts, nuts, studs, washers, rivets and screws
- (l) Railway springs (whether laminated or coiled)
- (m) Wire rods coated or uncoated, wire, whether plain or barbed, wire rope, wire strand, wire netting, wire chain link fencing, wire mesh, wire nails, excluding boot and shoe machinery, wire staple, excluding machine staple

Serial No. 14.

No. 26-I.T.C./40, dated the 31st December, 1940.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Appointment of Steel Controller and Deputy Steel Controllers for India

No 26-I T C /40, dated the 31st December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

For the purposes of the notification of the Government of India in the Commerce Department No 25-I T C /40, dated the 31st December, 1940,* the Central Government is pleased to appoint Sir Guthrie Russell, Director General, Munitions Production, in the Department of Supply to be Steel Controller for India, and Mr J Walton and Mr S M K Alvi to be Deputy Steel Controllers for India

Serial No. 15.

No. 23-I.T.C./41, dated the 3rd January, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Import Trade Control Further amendment to Notification No 1-I T C /40, dated the 20th May, 1940,†

No 23-I T C /41, dated the 3rd January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 1-I T C /40, dated the 20th May 1940,‡ namely —

* Serial No 13 in this Series

† See Third Series, Serial No 10

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, after Serial Number 52, the following entries shall be inserted, namely —

“ 52-A Aluminium circles, sheets and other manufactures not otherwise specified 66

52-B Unwrought ingots, blocks and bars of aluminium 66(1) ”

2 This notification will not apply to goods which have been despatched on through consignment to India before 10th January 1941

Serial No. 16.

No. 24-I.T.C./41, dated the 3rd January, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Import Trade Control Open General Licence No II

No 24-I T C /41, dated the 3rd January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

The following Open General Licence issued by the Central Government under the Commerce Department Notification No 1-I T C /40, dated the 20th May 1940, in supersession of Open General Licence No II published with this Department Notification No 15-I T C /40, dated the 29th July 1940, is published for general information —

“IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

Open General Licence No II

In pursuance of Commerce Department Notification No 1-I T C /40, dated the 20th May 1940,* the Central Government gives general permission to all persons to import until further notice—

(a) from any place in the British Empire including Mandated Territories, except Hong Kong, Canada or Newfoundland, any of the goods specified in the Schedule to the said notification (not being goods previously imported into such place from Hong Kong or a place outside the British Empire, or in the case of goods excepted from part (b) of this licence from Canada or New Foundland) except those covered by the following entries in that Schedule —

Nos 52A and 52B (aluminium)

(b) from Canada or Newfoundland any of the goods specified in the Schedule to the said notification (not being goods previously imported into Canada or Newfoundland from a place outside the British Empire) except those covered by the following entries in that Schedule —

No 6 (jams, etc), Nos 8A and 13 (proprietary and patent medicines), No 22 (rubber goods), Nos 24A, 24B, 24C, 24D and 24E (paper and pasteboard), No 25 (stationery), Nos 52A and 52B (aluminium) and Nos 56, 57 and 58 (motor vehicles)

Provided that this permission does not apply to cinematograph films printed in the British Empire from negatives either produced or owned by companies, firms or persons established in countries outside the British Empire

2 This licence is without prejudice to the application to any goods of any other prohibition or regulation affecting the import of goods that may be in force at the time when such goods are imported

* See Third Series, Serial No 10

Serial No. 17.

No. 27-I.T.C./41, dated the 3rd January, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

*Import Trade Control Amendment to Open General Licence No III, dated the 20th July 1940 **

No 27-I T C /41, dated the 3rd January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

The following amendment made by the Central Government in Open General Licence No III, issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 9-I T C /40, dated the 20th July 1940,* is published for general information —

At the end of paragraph 1 the following shall be inserted, namely —

'except those covered by the following entries in that Schedule —

Nos 52A and 52B (aluminium), unless imported from the French Possessions in India "

Serial No. 18.

No. 28-I.T.C./41, dated the 3rd January, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Import Trade Control Amendment to Open General Licence No IV, dated the 20th May 1940 †

No 28-I T C /41, dated the 3rd January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

The following amendment made by the Central Government in Open General Licence No IV, issued with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 3-I T C /40, dated the 20th May 1940,† is published for general information —

In paragraph 1, after the words "said notification", the following shall be inserted, namely —

"except those covered by the following entries in that Schedule —

Nos 52A and 52B (aluminium) "

Serial No. 19.

No. 29-I.T.C./41, dated the 3rd January, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Import Trade Control Amendment to Open General Licence No IX, dated the 3rd August 1940 ‡

No 29-I T C /41, dated the 3rd January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

The following amendment made by the Central Government in Open General Licence No IX, issued with the notification of the Government

* See Fourth Series, Serial No 18

† See Third Series, Serial No 12

‡ See Fourth Series, Serial No 28

of India in the Department of Commerce, No 16-I T C /40, dated the 31st August 1940,* is published for general information —

In paragraph 1, after the words "Schedule to that notification", the following shall be inserted, namely —

"except those covered by the following entries in that Schedule —
Nos 52A and 52B (aluminium)"

Serial No. 20.

No 85-C.W. (8)/40, dated the 4th January, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Export Trade Control Open General Licence No 1

No 85-C W (8)/40, dated the 4th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

The following Open General Licence issued by the Central Government under the Commerce Department Notification No 65-C W (9)/40, dated the 15th May 1940,† is published for general information —

EXPORT TRADE CONTROL

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE No 1

In pursuance of Commerce Department Notification No 65-C W (9)/40,† dated the 15th May 1940, the Central Government gives general permission to all persons to export to any country contiguous to the land frontier of India other than the French or Portuguese possessions in India any of the following goods, namely —

- (a) the following articles included in Part A of the said notification, namely —
 - (i) Arms and Ammunition, if lawfully exported in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Arms Act 1878 (XI of 1878)
 - (ii) Lenses fitted to spectacle frames
- (b) Any goods included in Part B of the said notification except the following, namely —
 - (i) Bakelite and other synthetic moulding powders
 - (ii) Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following—
 - 1 Ammonia and Ammonium compounds
 - 2 Chlorine
 - 3 Glycerine
 - (iii) Chemical manures
 - (iv) Quinine salts

* See Fourth Series, Serial No 28

† See Third Series, Serial No 9

- (v) Drugs and medicines, not of Indian produce or manufacture
- (vi) Surgical and veterinary instruments
- (e) The following articles included in Part C of the said notification namely —
 - (i) Electrical insulating materials, all sorts
 - (ii) Motor cars, motor cycles and motor omnibuses, vans and lorries and parts thereof (excluding rubber tyres and tubes)
 - (iii) Coniferous timber, namely, *Pinus longifolia* (chu), *Pinus excelsa* (Kail), *Picea moulinda* (Spruce), *Abies pindrow* (Fir), and *Cedrus deodara* (Deodar), also chests, boxes, crates and other containers made therefrom, when exported empty, and parts thereof including shooks
- (d) The following articles included in Part D of the said notification, namely —
 - (i) Paper and pasteboard, all sorts
- (e) The following goods included in Part E of the said notification, namely —
 - (i) Iron or steel —
 - 1 All rolled sections
 - 2 Castings
 - 3 Hoops and strips
 - 4 Rivets, bolts, nuts and washers
 - 5 Sheets and plates not specified in part C
 - (ii) Oilcakes, all sorts
 - (iii) Oils, minerals, all sorts (excluding lubricating oils, greases and petrol)
 - (iv) Grain, pulse and flour
 - (v) Oils, vegetable, non-essential, all sorts
 - (vi) Rubber manufactures, the following —
 - Tyres and tubes
 - (vii) Textiles, the following —
 - Cotton manufactures, all sorts not specified in Part C

Serial No. 21.

No. 85-C.W (8)/40, dated the 4th January, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

*Amendment to Notification No 65-C W (9)/40, dated the 15th May 1940 **

No 85-C W (8)/40, dated the 4th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the

* See Third Series, Serial No 9

Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 65-C W. (9)/40, dated the 15th May 1940,* namely —

In the said notification, for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely —

“(b) any goods consigned by land to any other country contiguous to the land frontier of India if—

- (i) the goods are consigned under any of the procedures prescribed for regulating transit traffic to such countries through India from foreign countries overseas, or
- (ii) the goods are covered by an Open General Licence issued by the Central Government ”

Serial No. 22.

No M.-862 (1), dated the 10th January, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Conveyance of explosive in unberthed passenger ships

No M.-862 (1), dated the 10th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Labour —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 88 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to declare that nothing in any restriction imposed by or under any law for the time being in force shall apply to the conveyance of explosives in unberthed passenger ships under instructions given on behalf of Government by or under the orders of the Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy, or the Quarter-master General in India

Serial No. 23.

No. 1 Customs, dated the 11th January 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Prohibition of exports of diamonds, precious pearls and articles of platinum or gold

No 1 Customs, dated the 11th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the taking out of British India to any place outside India and Burma of the goods specified in the appended Schedule unless generally or specially permitted by the Reserve Bank of India —

Schedule

Diamonds of all kinds

Articles wholly or mainly of platinum or gold

Precious and semi-precious stones and pearls, whether or not mounted, set or strung, and articles mounted or set with diamonds, precious stones or pearls

Serial No. 24.

No. 1, dated the 11th January, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

General permission to take out of British India jewellery and other similar articles to certain territories

No 1, dated the 11th January, 1941, issued by the Reserve Bank of India —

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Government of India, Finance Department Central Revenues Notification No 1-Customs, dated 11th January, 1941, the Reserve Bank of India is hereby pleased to grant general permission for any person to take at any one time out of British India goods specified in the schedule appended to the Notification other than gold coin, bullion and ingot to the extent indicated below —

(a) United Kingdom	Without limit
(b) French India	Do
(c) Any British Dominion, Protectorate or Crown Colony (with the exception of Canada, Newfoundland and Hongkong) and to Egypt, Iraq, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and any Mandated territory	Upto Rs 5,000 in value
(d) Portuguese territories in India and Persian Gulf ports .	Upto Rs 2,000 in value
(e) Any other country or place not mentioned in (a), (b), (c) and (d) exclusive of enemy and enemy-occupied territory	Upto Rs 1,000 in value

Exception — Foreign nationals temporarily resident in India who are returning to their own country may take out of British India specified goods purchased prior to the 31st September, 1939, or brought into India on arrival in the country, without limit, and specified goods not so purchased or brought into India upto Rs 5,000 in value

Serial No. 25.

No 65-C W. (154)/40, dated the 18th January, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Amendment to Notification No 65-C W (154)/40, dated the 4th December, 1940 *

No 65-C W (154)/40, dated the 18th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Govern-

* See Serial No 1 in this Series

ment of India in the Department of Commerce, No 65-C W (154)/40, dated the 4th December 1940,* namely —

In the said notification, for the words “but excluding Gabbon”, the words “and Gaboon” shall be substituted

Serial No. 26

No 30-I T C./41, dated the 25th January, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Import Trade Control Further amendment to Notification No 1-I T C / 10, dated the 20th May 1940 †

No 30-I T C /41, dated the the 25th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers communicated to all Provincial Governments, Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 1-I T C /40, dated the 20th May 1940,† namely —

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification—

(a) after Serial Number 15,

(i) the following entry shall be inserted, namely —

“ 15-A Aluminium powder and paint 30 ”

(ii) the existing entry 15A shall be renumbered as 15B

(b) after Serial Number 22, the following entry shall be inserted, namely —

“ 22-A Aluminium tea chest linings 40(3) ”

(c) For Serial Number 53, the following entry shall be substituted, namely —

53 Domestic hardware and stores —

(i) made of aluminium

(ii) others

71

(d) For Serial Number 67, the following entry shall be substituted, namely —

67 Smokers' requisites, excluding tobacco and matches —

(i) made of aluminium

(ii) others

85(1)

2 This notification will not apply to goods which have been despatched on through consignment to India before 10th January 1941

* See Serial No 1 in this Series

† See Third Series, Serial No 10

Serial No. 27.

No. 31-I.T.C./41, dated the 25th January, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Import Trade Control Amendment to open General Licences Nos II, III,† IV,‡ and IX§*

No 31-I T C /41, dated the 25th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department

The following amendment made by the Central Government in Open General Licences Nos II, III, IV and IX, published with the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 24-I T C /41, dated the 3rd January 1941,^{*} No 9-I T C /40, dated the 20th July 1940,[†] No 3-I T C /40, dated the 20th May 1940[‡] and No 16-I T C /40, dated the 3rd August 1940,[§] respectively, is published for general information —

In the said Open General Licences Nos II, III, IV and IX, for the words and figures "Nos 52A and 52B (aluminium)" wherever they occur, the following words and figures shall be substituted, namely —

'Nos 15A 22A, 52A, 52B, 53(i) and 67(i) (aluminium, unwrought and manufactured)'

Serial No. 28

No. 665-O.R./41, dated the 25th January, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Amendment to rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, relating to the control of Exports and Imports

No 665-O R /41, dated the 25th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Defence of India Rules, namely —

To sub-rule (4) of rule 84 of the said Rules, the following shall be added, namely —

"except that section 183 thereof shall have effect as if for the word 'shall' in that section the word 'may' were substituted "

* See Serial No 16 in this Series

† See Fourth Series, Serial No 18

‡ See Third Series, Serial No 12

§ See Fourth Series, Serial No 28

Serial No. 29.

No. 32-I.T C./41, dated the 1st February 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Import Trade Control Open General Licence No X

No 32-I T C /41, dated the 1st February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

The following further Open General Licence issued by the Central Government under the Commerce Department Notification No 1-I T C / 40,* dated the 20th May 1940, is published for general information —

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE No X

In pursuance of Commerce Department Notification No 1-I T C /40, dated the 20th May 1940,† the Central Government gives general permission to all persons to import from the Belgian Congo, until further notice, any of the goods specified in the Schedule to that notification except those covered by the following entries in that Schedule —

Nos 15A, 22A, 52A, 52B 53(i) and 67(i) (aluminium, unwrought and manufactured) and No 15B (dyes derived from coal-tar)

Provided such goods have been manufactured or produced in that country

2 This licence is without prejudice to the application to any goods of any other prohibition or regulation affecting the import of goods that may be in force at the time when such goods are imported

Serial No 30

Press Communique No. F 193/2/41-Pub., dated the 11th February, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Revised prices of wools

Press Communiqué, No F 193/2/41-Pub., dated the 11th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department —

In Press Communique, dated July, 3, 1940† it was stated that prices paid for Indian wools in the United Kingdom would be adjusted from time to time to allow for any material changes in freight and other charges

Shippers are informed that in accordance with this arrangement, prices at the next Distribution, which is expected to be held on February 15, will be increased. The extent of this increase is indicated by the new prices given below for a few representative types of Indian wool. These prices will remain in force until further notice

Vicanere White	22½ d
Joria White	19½ d,
Kandahar White	16 d
Khandesh Black	13 d
Khandesh Grey	10½ d
Marwar White	16¾ d

* See Third Series, Serial No 10

† See Fourth Series, Serial No 11

Serial No. 31.**No. 9-Customs, dated the 15th February, 1941****IMPORTS AND EXPORTS***Sea Customs Act 1878 as applied to French Settlements in India*

No 9-Customs, dated the 15th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Central Board of Revenue —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 128 and 130 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) as applied to the French Establishments in India, the Central Board of Revenue directs that the provisions of the former section shall apply to goods transhipped at the ports of Pondicherry and Karaikal by steamers only

Serial No. 32**No 11-A Customs, dated the 15th February, 1941.****IMPORTS AND EXPORTS***Ports of Pondicherry and Karaikal shall be treated as customs-ports*

No 11-A Customs, dated the 15th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to direct that all goods imported from, or exported to, the ports of Pondicherry and Karaikal into or from any Customs-port in British India shall be treated, as regards the levy of customs duties and the payment of drawbacks under the said Act, as goods imported from or exported to a Customs-port, as the case may be

Serial No. 33**No. 65-C.W. (9)/40, dated the 15th February, 1941****IMPORTS AND EXPORTS***Amendment to Notification No 65-C W (9)/40, dated the 15th May 1940 **

No 65-C W (9)/40, dated the 15th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 65-C W (9)/40, dated the 15th May 1940,* namely —

1 In the said notification, in clause (a), the words "French or" shall be omitted

2 In the Schedule to the said notification —

(A) For item 8 in Part C, the following item shall be substituted, namely —

“S Machinery and millwork, including parts thereof, and leather manufactures which are component parts of power-operated machinery, but excluding—

- (1) machine tools of any description, and
- (2) Parts of machinery and millwork which—
 - (a) if of foreign manufacture, are exported for purposes of repairs or are being returned to the manufacturers as defective, or
 - (b) if of Indian manufacture, are supplied to any country in the British Empire ”

(B) After item 8A in Part C, the following item shall be inserted, namely —

“8B Machine Tools of all descriptions and parts thereof ”

(C) For entry (vii) of item 9 in Part C, the following entry shall be substituted, namely —

“(vii) Iron or steel —

- (a) Pig Iron
- (b) High Speed Tool Steel in any form
- (c) Other Steel ingots, blooms, billets and slabs

(d) Manufactured, other than Scrap for re-manufacture ”

(D) In Part D, in item 2, entry (ii) shall be omitted and entry (iii) shall be re-numbered as entry (ii)

(E) In Part E, for entries (iv-a) to (vii) of item 6, the following entries shall be substituted, namely —

“(v) Iron pyrites

(vi) Iron or Steel Scrap for re-manufacture

(vii) Manganese Ore and Manganese

Serial No. 34.

No 30-I T C./41, dated the 15th February, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

*Corrigendum to Notification No 30-I T C /41, dated the 25th January 1941 **

No 30-I T C /41, dated the 15th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 30-I T C /41, dated the 25th January 1941,* for the words “communicated to all Provincial Governments” read “conferred by rule 84 of the Defence of India”

*See Serial No 26 in this Series

Serial No. 35.

Press Communiqué, dated 19th February, 1941

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

British Government's decision regarding Steel Exports from the United Kingdom

Press Communiqué, dated 19th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply —

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have informed the Government of India that in view of heavy demands on the steel industry in the United Kingdom, exports of finished steel products from the United Kingdom will in future only be permitted if they are proved to be essential to the war effort and cannot be obtained from any other source.

This decision applies to exports to all countries, including India but His Majesty's Government have agreed that, as far as the supply position permits, orders placed by India in the United Kingdom, which are covered by licences issued by the Iron and Steel Control in the United Kingdom, or by quota recommendation certificates or form 'M' authorisations issued by the Government of India before February 5, 1941, will be executed in the United Kingdom.

The result of this decision is that of the items which were included in the original steel quota system only orders for boot and shoe grindery, non wood screws and drive screws, reed wire, and other items *essential for the war effort and unobtainable elsewhere* will, in future, be accepted for execution in the United Kingdom. His Majesty's Government have further stated that even this list of items for which the United Kingdom can continue to meet orders may require revision in the light of experience.

The definition of finished steel products has been extended to include 'rolling rolls for steelworks (whether of cast iron, cast steel or forged)' and 'constructional steel, whether fabricated or not, for inclusion in the structure of a building'. The Government of India have accordingly decided that these two items should be added to the list of steel products which are subject to import trade control, and anyone wishing to import them from any country will, in future, have to obtain licences from the Steel Controller, in the case of imports from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and from the Import Trade Controllers at the respective ports in India for imports from other countries.

Serial No. 36.

No. 33-I.T.C./41, dated the 22nd February, 1941

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

*Amendment to Notification No. 25-I T C /40, dated the 31st December 1940 **

No. 33-I T C /41, dated the 22nd February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India,

*See Serial No. 13 in this Series

Commerce Department, No 25-I T C /40, dated the 31st December 1940,* namely —

In the schedule to the said notification, the following additions shall be made —

- (n) rolling rolls for steelworks (whether of cast iron, cast steel or forged),
- (o) constructional steel, whether fabricated or not, for inclusion in the structure of any building

Serial No. 37

No. 34-I T.C./41, dated the 22nd February, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Import Trade Control Further amendment to Notification No 1-I T C / 40, dated the 20th May 1940 †

No 34-I T C /41, dated the 22nd February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 84 of the Defence of India, Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 1-I T C /40 dated the 20th May 1940,† namely —

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, after Serial Number 2, the following entry shall be inserted, namely —

“2A Cloves, all sorts whether ground or unground 9(3) ”

2 The notification will not apply to goods which have been despatched on through consignment to India before 22nd February 1941

Serial No. 38.

No. 35-I T.C./41, dated the 22nd February, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Import Trade Control Fresh Open General Licence No 1-I

No 35-I T C /41, dated the 22nd February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

The following Open General Licence issued by the Central Government under the Commerce Department Notification No 1-I T C /40, dated the 20th May 1940 † in supersession of Open General Licence No III pub-

*See Serial No 13 in this Series

†See Third Series, Serial No 10

lished with this Department Notification No 9-I T C /40, dated the 20th July 1940,* is published for general information —

“IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE No III

In pursuance of Commerce Department Notification No 1-I T C /40, dated the 20th May 1940, the Central Government gives general permission to all persons to import from the following territories in the French Colonial Empire, namely, French Equatorial Africa including Chad and Gaboon French Cameroons, New Caledonia, French Oceania (Tahiti) and the French Administration of Condominium of New Hebrides, until further notice, any of the goods specified in the Schedule to that notification (not being goods previously imported into such place from any other country whether within or without the French Empire) except those covered by the following entries in that Schedule —

/ Nos 15A, 22A, 52A, 52B, 53(i) and 67(i) (aluminium, unwrought and manufactured) and No 15(b) (dyes)

2 This licence is without prejudice to the application to any goods of any other prohibition or regulation affecting the import of goods that may be in force at the time when such goods are imported

Serial No. 39.

No. 36-I.T.C./41, dated the 22nd February, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Import Trade Control Amendment to Notification No 1-I T C./40, dated the 20th May 1940 †

No 36-I T C /41, dated the 22nd February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in Department of Commerce, No 1-I T C /40, dated the 20th May 1940,† namely —

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, after Serial Number 26, the following entries shall be inserted, namely —

“ 26A Raw Manilla Hemp (fibre)

46(4)

26B Raw Sisal (fibre)

46(5) ”

2 This notification will not apply to goods which have been despatched on through consignment to India before 22nd February 1941

*See Fourth Series, Serial No 18

†See Third Series, Serial No 10

Serial No. 40.

No. 37-I T C /41, dated the 22nd February, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Import Trade Control Amendments to Open General Licences Nos II, III,† IV,‡ IX,§ & X §*

No 37-I T C /41, dated the 22nd February 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

The following amendment made by the Central Government in Open General Licences Nos II, III, IV, IX and X, published with the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 24-I T C /41, dated the 3rd January 1941, No 35-I T C /41, dated the 22nd February 1941, No 3-I T C /40, dated the 20th May 1940, No 16-I T C /40, dated the 31st August 1940, and No 32-I T C /41, dated the 1st February 1941, respectively, is published for general information —

In the said Open General Licences Nos II, III, IV, IX and X, after the words and figures “Nos 15A, 22A, 52A 52B 53(i) and 67(i) (aluminium, unwrought and manufactured)” wherever they occur, the following words and figures shall be inserted, namely —

“Nos 26A and 26B (raw manilla hemp and sisal fibre)”

Serial No. 41

No 65-C W. (9)/40, dated the 22nd February, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Further amendment to Notification No 65-C W (9)/40, dated the 15th May 1940 ||

No 65-C W (9)/40, dated the 22nd February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 65-C W (9)/40, dated the 15th May 1940,|| namely —

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification—

1 In Part A, in item 2, after entry (iii), the following entry shall be inserted, namely —

“(iv) Ammonium sulphate ”

*See Serial Nos 16 and 38 in this series

†See Third Series, Serial No 12

‡See Fourth Series, Serial No 28

§See Serial No 29 in this Series

||See Third Series, Serial No 9

2 In Part B, for items 2 and 3, the following items shall be substituted, namely —

“2 Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following —

- (i) Ammonium compounds excluding ammonia and ammonium sulphate
- (ii) Bleaching powder and chlorine
- (iii) Potassium carbonate
- (iv) Sulphur

3 Chemical manures except ammonium sulphate ”

3 In Part C—

(1) For item 3, the following item shall be substituted, namely —

“3 Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following—

- (i) Acetone
- (ii) Acid Acetic
- (iii) Acid Formic
- (iv) Acid Hydrochloric
- (v) Acid Nitric
- (vi) Acid Sulphuric
- (vii) Alcohol, Methyl
- (viii) Aluminium oxide
- (ix) Aluminous sulphates (including all forms of alum except chrome alum)
- (x) Ammonia
- (xi) Aniline and alkylated aniline
- (xii) Calcium acetate (acetate of lime)
- (xiii) Caustic potash
- (xiv) Chlorinated hydrocarbons including carbon tetrachloride
- (xv) Copper sulphate
- (xvi) Glycerine
- (xvii) Lead acetate
- (xviii) Magnesium sulphate
- (xix) Naphthalene
- (xx) Phosphorus
- (xxi) Sodium hydrosulphite
- (xxii) Sodium nitrite
- (xxiii) Tetra-ethyl-lead
- (xxiv) Toluol (toluene) ”

(2) After item 14, the following item shall be inserted, namely —

“15 Wood preservatives, the following —

- (i) Coal tar
- (ii) Creosote
- (iii) Mixtures containing coal tar or creosote.”

4 In Part D, after item 7, the following item shall be inserted, namely —

“8 Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following —
Potassium chlorate ’

Serial No. 42.

No. 13-Customs, dated the 22nd February, 1941.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

*Notification regarding the export and import trade with French Establish-
ment in India.*

No 13-Customs, dated the 22nd February 1941, issued by the Govern-
ment of India in the Finance Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to direct that all Notifications issued under the said section dated prior to the 15th February 1941, so far as they prohibit or restrict the bringing into British India of any goods from, or the taking out of British India of any goods to, the French Establishments in India, shall cease to have effect

PART II.

FINANCE.

Serial No. 45.**Notification, dated the 19th December, 1940****FINANCE***Remittance of notes or coins to Afghanistan*

Notification, dated the 19th December, 1940, issued by the Reserve Bank of India —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule 2 of Rule 90-B of the Defence of India Rules the Reserve Bank of India is hereby pleased to grant general permission for any person to take or send out of British India to Afghanistan Reserve Bank of India or Government of India notes or coin upto Rs 1,000 and notes or coin which are the currency of Afghanistan without limit

Serial No. 46.**No. 3, dated the 21st December, 1940.****FINANCE***Amendment to rule 3 of the Excess Profits Tax (Board of Referees) Rules 1940 **

No 3, dated the 21st December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940 (XV of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Excess Profits Tax (Boards of Referees) Rules, 1940,* namely —

In rule 3 of the said Rules, for the words and figure "of section 8", the words, brackets and figures, "or the proviso to sub-section (8), of section 8, or under rule 11 of Schedule I," shall be substituted

Serial No. 47**Press Communiqué dated the 22nd December, 1940.****FINANCE***Coineage of new rupees*

Press Communiqué, dated the 22nd December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance —

In view of the increasing demand for rupee coin consequent on increased trade activities and their absorption in hoards, and the fact that the rupee notes recently introduced are not entirely convenient or suitable for some rural areas, it has been found necessary to undertake fresh coineage of silver rupees on a large scale. As, however, it is extremely wasteful to turn out large quantities of rupees of the present fineness of eleven-twelfths silver and one-twelfth alloy, it has been decided that the fineness of one-half silver and one-half alloy already adopted for half-rupees and quarter-rupees should be adopted for the new rupees as well. An ordinance has accordingly been promulgated to amend the Indian Coinage Act for the purpose

Incorporated in the new design of the rupee is a security edge device which is considered to be a virtually absolute safeguard against counterfeiting and has been designed for that purpose. The device consists of the insertion in the centre of the milled edge (which, incidentally, will contain a much larger number of serrations) of a shallow re-entrant groove inside which will be a design in two sections separated by blank spaces. This design will consist of alternate beads and diagonal lines in relief.

The new security edge rupees which will be issued from the Mints very shortly will bear the date 1940. Apart from the security edge, they are exactly similar in weight and general appearance to the old rupees except that they have a somewhat duller ring. Rupees of the old fineness will no longer be minted but existing rupees will continue to be legal tender to the same extent as before.

Serial No. 48

Ordinance No. XIV of 1940, dated 23rd December, 1940.

FINANCE

Indian Coinage (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1940

Ordinance No. XIV of 1940, dated the 23rd December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department —

AN

ORDINANCE

further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, III of 1906,

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance — 26 Geo 5, c
2

Short title and
commence-
ment

1 (1) This Ordinance may be called the Indian Coinage (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1940

(2) It shall come into force at once

Amendment of
section 5, Act
III of 1906.

2 In section 5 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 III of 1906 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act),—

(a) in sub-section (3), for the words “eleven-twelfths, or one hundred and sixty-five grains of fine silver, and one-twelfth or fifteen grains of alloy”, the following words shall be substituted, namely —

“one-half, or ninety grains of fine silver and one-half, or ninety grains of alloy”,

(b) for sub-section (4) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely —

“(4) In the making of silver coins, a remedy shall be allowed of an amount not exceeding the following, namely —

—	Remedy in weight	Remedy in fineness
Rupee	} Nine thousands	Five thousands
Half-rupee		
Quarter-rupee		

and in applying the said remedies the remedies shall be applied to the average of fifty coins in the case of rupees and half-rupees, and to the average of one hundred coins in the case of quarter-rupees, and not to individual coins ”

Amendment of
section 15, Act
III of 1906

3 For sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 15 of the said Act, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely —

“(3) Subject to the provisions of section 15A and to the provisos contained in section 12, all rupee-coins and half-rupee silver coins which may have been issued under this Act prior to the commencement of the Indian Coinage (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1940, shall continue to be a legal tender in payment or on account for any sum, and all quarter-rupee silver coins which may have been so issued shall continue to be a legal tender in payment or on account for any sum not exceeding one rupee at the rate of four for a rupee ”

Serial No. 49.

No. D 6738-F., dated the 23rd December, 1940.

FINANCE

Design of the new rupee coins

No D -6738-F, dated the 23rd December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the design of the new rupee coins coined in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 5 of the said Act as amended by the Indian Coinage (Third Amendment) Ordinance 1940, shall be as follows —

- (1) The said coins shall be milled on the edge with a serrated or upright milling

- (ii) In the centre of the milled edge, there shall be a shallow groove with a design inside in two sections separated by blank spaces
- (iii) The design inside the groove shall consist of alternate beads and diagonal lines in relief

Serial No. 50.

No. 5, dated the 28th December, 1940.

FINANCE

Amendment to Notification No 33-C A, Excess Profits Tax Establishments dated the 14th September, 1940

No 5, dated the 28th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Central Board of Revenue —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940 (XV of 1940), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in its Notification No 33-C A -Excess Profits Tax Establishments, dated the 14th September 1940,† namely —

In the Schedule appended to the said notification, for items 1 and 2 the following item shall be substituted, namely —

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>“ 1 All persons performing for the time being the functions of Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax in the Province of Bengal</p> | <p>1 All cases in respect of which every such officer is for the time being performing the functions of Appellate Assistant commissions of Income-tax ”</p> |
|---|---|

Serial No. 51.

Press Communique, dated the 3rd January, 1941.

FINANCE

Domestic dealings in gold coin or bullion are not prohibited under the Defence of India Rules

Press communiqué, dated the 3rd January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department —

Although dealings in foreign exchange, gold coin or bullion not authorised by the Reserve Bank of India have hitherto been formally prohibited under the Defence of India Rules, it has not been the intention of Government to interfere with purely domestic dealings in gold sovereigns or any other gold coin or bullion. The authorisation of the Reserve Bank is required only for their import or export

The Reserve Bank of India explained the position clearly at the beginning of the war in a memorandum to authorised dealers in gold, but in order to place the position beyond doubt an amendment is being made under a notification issued today

[Note —The amendment consists of substituting “other than gold sovereigns” for “gold coin or bullion” in rule 91 (3)] *

*See Serial No 53 in this Series

†See Serial No 28, fifth Series

Serial No. 52.

No. 634-O.R./41, dated the 4th January, 1941.

FINANCE

Amendment to rule 91 of the Defence of India Rules

No 634-O R /40, dated the 4th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Defence of India Rules, namely —

In sub-rule (3) of rule 91 of the said Rules, for the words “gold coin or bullion” the words “other than gold sovereigns” shall be substituted

Serial No. 53.

No. 1, dated the 11th January, 1941.

FINANCE

General permission to take out of British India jewellery and other similar goods to certain territories

See serial No 24 of this Series

Serial No. 54.

No. 1-(Excess Profits Tax), dated the 11th January, 1941.

FINANCE

List of persons eligible for appointment to a Board of Referees

No 1-(Excess Profits Tax), dated the 11th January 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department —

EXCESS PROFITS TAX

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 2 of the Excess Profits Tax (Boards of Referees) Rules, 1940, the Central Government is pleased to constitute a panel of persons, specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, eligible for appointment to a Board of Referees —

Schedule

Judicial Officers	Non officials
1 Mr M H B Lethbridge, I C S , District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, Bengal	1 Mr H H Burn, A C A , Managing Director Messrs McLeod and Company, Limited 28, Dalhousie Square Calcutta
2 Mr J Younie, I C S , Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, Bengal	2 Mr W E Eadie, C A The Burma Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited, Hongkong House, Calcutta
3 Mr B K Basu, I C S , District and Sessions, Judge Howrah, Bengal	3 Mr W B G Laidlaw, C A , Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, 16, Strand Road, Calcutta
4 Mr A F M Rahman, I C S , District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, Bengal	4 Mr G B Morton, O B E , M C . , Partner, Messrs Bird and Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta
5 Mr S N Guha Roy, I C S , District and Sessions Judge, Chittagong, Bengal	

Judicial Officers

Non-officials

- 6 The Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay City
- 7 The senior-most Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay City
- 8 The First-Class Sub Judge at Sholapur
- 9 The First-Class Sub Judge at Ahmedabad
- 10 The First Class Sub Judge at Surat
- 11 Mr W O Newsam, I C S , District and Sessions Judge, Chittor, Madras
- 12 Mr A C Happell, I C S , District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, Madras
- 13 Mr Amir-uddin Sahib Bahadur, District and Sessions Judge, West Tanjore, Madras
- 14 Sri N Chandrasekhara Ayyar, District and Sessions Judge, Salem, Madras
- 15 Sri Rao Bahadr C N Kuppaswami Ayyar, District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar, Madras
- 16 Lala Parshotam Lal, Senior Subordinate Judge, Lahore, Punjab
- 17 Lala Jeshta Ram, Judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar, Punjab
- 18 Mr G D Khosla, I C S , District and Sessions Judge, Rawalpindi, Punjab
- 5 Rai Upendra Lal Ray Bahadur, B L , Chittagong
- 6 Mr G Basu, 4, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
- 7 Mr D P Khaitan, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta
- 8 Sir Hari Sanker Paul, 92, Shova Bazar Street, Calcutta
- 9 Mr Anandilal Poddar, 35, Stephon House, 5, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta
- 10 Mr A B Guha, 8, Rankin Street, Waridacca
- 11 Mr C P Bramble, M L A , Proprietor, Messrs Drennan and Company, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay
- 12 Mr A McIntosh, Managing Director, Messrs Greaves Cotton and Company, Limited, Bombay
- 13 Mr R W Bullock, Managing Director, Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Company, Limited, Home Street, Fort, Bombay
- 14 Mr A L Hudson, The Bombay Company Limited, 9, Wallace Street Bombay
- 15 The Hon'ble Mr R H Parker Bombay Telephone Company Limited, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Bombay
- 16 Mr Chunilal B Mehta, 51, Marwari Bazar, Bombay
- 17 Mr D D Shroff, C/o Messrs S B Billimoria and Company, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay
- 18 Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C I E , M B E , Navsari Chambers, Outran Road, Fort, Bombay
- 19 Mr Tulsidas Kilachand, C/o Messrs Kilachand Devchand and Company Limited, 45-47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
- 20 Mr Ratilal, M Gandhi, C/o Messrs R Ratilal & Co, Teju Kaya Building Chmchbunder, Bombay 9
- 21 Mr H S Town, M L A , Director, Messrs Binny & Co (Madras), Ltd, Madras
- 22 Mr F Howard Oakley, Mg Director, Messrs Oakley Bowden and Co (Madras), Ltd, Madras
- 23 Mr N S Krishnan, Kallai, S Malabar Madras
- 24 Mr A A A Arumugam, Merchant and Commission Agent, 1 & 2, Vengalakkadai Street, Madura, Madras
- 25 Rao Bahadur C Gopal Menon "Kels-ton", Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras

Judicial Officers	Non-officials
19 Dr Lachhmi Narayan Misra, M A , B Sc , LL B (Alld), Ph D (Lond), Officiating Judge, Small Cause Court, Cawnpore, United Provinces	26 Dewan Bahadur C S Ratnasabapath Mudahar, "Lakshmi Nivas ", Avanash Road, Coimbatore, Madras
20 Mr S B Chandiraman, I C S , District Judge, Agra, United Provinces	27 Mr V V Ramaswamy, C/o Indian Chamber of Commerce, Tuticorin, Madras
21 Mr Akbar Husan, I C S , District Judge, Meerut, United Provinces	
22 Mr R F S Baylis, I C S , District Judge, Allahabad, United Provinces	
23 Mr Gulab Chand Simal, Civil Judge, Unao, United Provinces	28 Mr J C F Davidson, Messrs Bird & Co , Post Box 49, Oriental Buildings, The Mall, Lahore Punjab
	29 Rai Bahadur Pandit Balak Ram Pandya, Messrs Basant Ram & Sons, Chamberlain Road, Lahore, Punjab
	30 Mr Aftab Rai, Bar-at-Law, The Ganga Ice Factory & Bakery, Lahore Cantt , Punjab
24 The First Subordinate Judge, First Class, Nagpur, Central Provinces	31 Mr L G Heasman, A C A , P O Solon Brewery, Simla Hills, Punjab
25 The First Subordinate Judge, First Class, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces	32 Sardar Sahib Sardar Sapuran Singh Chawla, Messrs Maher Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla, Charing Cross The Mall, Lahore Punjab
26 The First Subordinate Judge, First Class, Amraoti, Central Provinces	33 Mr Basant Kishan Khanna, B A , LL B , Advocate, Mozang Road, Lahore, Punjab
	34 Mr Balkishan Munjal, Proprietor, Bharat Udhart Cloth Manufacturing Company, Amritsar, Punjab
	35 Sardar P S Sodhbans, F L A A (London), R A 7-A, Nisbet Road, Lahore, Punjab
27 Mr S K Das, I C S , District Judge, Patna, Bihar	36 Dr Dev Raj Narang, M B , B S , L R C P , M R C S , Montgomery Road, Lahore, Punjab
28 Mr R B Beevor, I C S , District Judge, Gaya, Bihar	37 Mr H R Sakhuja, Managing Director, Upper India Metal Works, Ltd , Chheberta (District Amritsar), Punjab
29 Rai Bahadur A N Banerji, District Judge, Muzaffarpur, Bihar	
30 Mr A Mukharji, I C S , District Judge, Bhagalpur, Bihar	
	38 Mr R Menzies, O B E , V D , The British India Corporation, Ltd, Civil Lines, Cawnpore, United Provinces
31 Mr J E Maher, I C S , District Judge, Cuttack, Orissa	39 Mr C W Tosh, Messrs Begg Sutherland and Co , Ltd , Sutherland House, Cawnpore, United Provinces
32 Rai Bahadur Ramesh Chandra Mitra, District Judge, Berhampur, Orissa	40 Sri Jawala Prasad Srivastava, Kt , M L A , Civil Lines, Cawnpore, United Provinces
33 Sri Baidyanath Das, Subordinate Judge, Ganjam-Puri, Orissa	41 Rai Bahadur Babu Ram Naran, " Mayville ", Civil Lines, Cawnpore, United Provinces
34 Rai Sahib Charu Chandra Coari, Subordinate Judge, Cuttack, Orissa	42 Mr K J D Price, Managing Director, Muir Mills Co Ltd , Civil Lines, Cawnpore, United Provinces
	43 Rai Bahadur Rameswar Prasad Bagla, " Bagla Cottage " Civil Lines, Cawnpore, United Provinces

Judicial Officers

Non-officials

- 35 Mr Gopaldas G Malkani, M A , LL B , Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sukkur, Sind
- 36 Mr Shankarsing A Advani, B A , LL B , Officiating Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, Sind
- 37 Mr Muhammad Bakhsh A Menon, B A , LL B , Officiating Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sukkur, Sind
- 38 The Commissioner of Divisions, Assam
- 39 The District and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley District
- 40 The Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur, Assam
- 41 Khan Abdul Latif Khan Senior Sub-Judge, Mardan, N -W F P
- 42 District and Sessions Judge, Delhi
43. Mr K R Damle I C S , District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.
- 44 Mr Ramratan Gupta, Kamla Tower Cawnpore, United Provinces
- 45 Lala Padampat Singhamia, Kamla Tower, Cawnpore, United Provinces
- 46 Mr Guru Prasad Kapoor, Generalganj, Cawnpore, United Provinces
- 47 Lala Lakshmpat Singhamia, Kamla Tower, Cawnpore, United Provinces
- 48 Shri Sugandhandji Tapadia, Banker and Merchant, Akola, Central Provinces
- 49 Shri Surajmal Singi, Agent, R S Rekhhchand Gopaldas Mehta Mills, Akola, Central Provinces
- 50 Shri K P Ghara, C/o The C P Syndicate, Ltd , Residency Road, Nagpur, Central Provinces
- 51 Seth Shivdas Daga, M L A , Raipur, Central Provinces
- 52 Shri Mulshankar Bhai, Agent, Mohanlal Hargovind, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces
- 53 Mr H Crighton, C A Director, Begg Sutherland & Co , Ltd , Marhowrah P O , Dist , Saran, Bihar
- 54 Mr W H Meyrick, Hony Secy , Bihar Planters, Association, Motihari, P O , Dist , Champaran, Bihar
- 55 Mr. C G Atkins, Manager, Dowlatpore Concern, Rusera Ghat, P O , Dist Darbhanga, Bihar
- 56 Mr A L Danby, Proprietor Birowhe Concern, Dholi, P O , Dist Darbhanga, Bihar
- 57 Mr A J K Richardson, Champaran Sugar Co , Ltd , Bara Chakia P. O , Dist Champaran, Bihar
- 58 Mr Amritlal Ojha, 102, Clive Street, Calcutta
- 59 Mr Girjashanker Rawal, Koosunda & Nyadee Colliery, P O Kusunda
- 60 Rai Sahib Sri Narayan Arora, Arora House, Patna City, Bihar
- 61 Seth Shanti Prasad Jain, Rohtas Industries, Dalmianagar (Shahabad), Bihar
- 62 Lala Guru Sharan Lal, Gaya Sugar Mills, Ltd , P O , Guraru Mills (Gaya), Bihar
- 63 Mr W D Young, Messrs Couper and Young, Karachi, Sind
- 64 Rao Bahadur Shivratan Mohatta, Messrs. Herman and Mohatta, Ltd , Karachi, Sind
- 65 Mr Prataprai Daldas, President, Sind Work Merchants' Association, Shahi Bazar, Hyderabad (Sind)

Judicial Officers

Non-officials

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- | | |
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| <p>44 Mr P E Miall, Baluchistan Provincial Civil Service</p> | <p>66 Mr Niranjnprasad Dwarkadas, President, The Karachi Cotton Association, Ltd, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod, Road, Karachi, Sind</p> |
| | <p>67 Mr Lalji Mehrotra, B A , LL B , Mayor of Karachi, C/o Messrs Bachhraj Factories, Ltd , Cotton Exchange McLeod Road, Karachi, Sind</p> |
| | <p>68 Mr Sukhdev Udhavadas, C/o R B Seth Vishindas Sukhdev, Cotton Merchants, New Chali, Frere Road, Karachi City, Sind</p> |
| | <p>69 Mr Manooobhai Doongersee, C/o Messrs Doongersee & Sons, Bombay Bazar, Karachi, Sind</p> |
| | <p>70 Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna, Peshawar, N W F P</p> |
| | <p>71 Mr E S Millar, Messrs The Attock Oil Co , Ltd , Rawalpindi, N -W F P</p> |
| | <p>72 Major H C Wightman, O B E , Messrs. The Rawalpindi Electric Power Co Ltd., Rawalpindi N -W F P</p> |
| | <p>73 Mr A F T Cambridge, Messrs. Govan Bros , Ltd , New Delhi</p> |
| | <p>74 Rai Bahadur P Mukerjee, Messrs P Mukerjee & Co Ld , Delhi.</p> |
| | <p>75 Lala Shri Ram, Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co , Ltd , Delhi</p> |
| | <p>76 Khan Bahadur S M Abdulla C/o Messrs S M Abdulla & Sons, Fatehpuri, Delhi</p> |
| | <p>77 Major R P Jones, The B C G A. (Punjab) Ltd , Khanewal, British Baluchistan</p> |
| | <p>78 Khan Bahadur Abdul Satar, Quetta, British Baluchistan</p> |
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Serial No. 55.

Circular No. A. D. 2, dated the 11th January, 1941.

FINANCE

Taking out of British India of jewellery, etc

Circular No A D 2, dated the 11th January, 1941, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department —

The Government of India have issued a Notification under sub-rule (3) of Rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, prohibiting the taking out of British India except to Burma of various articles of jewellery and precious stones except with the permission of the Reserve Bank of India. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Government of India, the Reserve Bank of India has issued a general permission for persons to take out jewellery to various countries to a limited extent and a copy of the Reserve Bank's Notification is enclosed* for the information of authorised dealers. Persons

*This notification has not been reproduced here but is given elsewhere in this Series.

(See Serial Nos 24 and 53 in this Series)

leaving India and wishing to take out jewellery and valuables in excess of the limits laid down should make an application through the medium of authorised dealers in the same way as if they were applying for actual remittances in foreign currency. In their applications the reasons for the journey must be stated together with full particulars as to why they wish to take the amount of jewellery with them. Such applications will be considered by the Reserve Bank and licences to take out amounts in excess of that laid down in the general permission will be issued in certain circumstances.

2 Persons ordinarily resident in countries within the Empire Sterling area and returning to their own countries will, as a rule, be able to obtain licences to take with them all their jewellery provided it is their own, and not sent on account of other persons.

Serial No. 56.

No. D.-485-B./41, dated the 25th January, 1941.

FINANCE

Subscription to the Government of India 3 per cent Defence Bonds, 1946 closed

No D-485-B/41, dated the 25th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department —

It is notified for general information that no subscriptions to the Government of India 3 per cent Defence Bonds, 1946, issued under the Government of India, Finance Department Notification No D/C872-F, dated the 25th July, 1940, will be received with effect from Saturday, the 25th January, 1941.

Serial No. 57.

No. D.-486-B./41, dated the 25th January, 1941.

FINANCE

Issue of 3 Per Cent Loan, 1949-52

No D-486-B/41, dated the 25th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department —

Subscriptions for an issue of a 3 Per Cent Loan 1949-52, will be received without limit of amount from the 1st February 1941, until further notice. Subscriptions will be in the form of Cash

Three Per Cent Loan, 1949-52, redeemable at par not earlier than 1949 and not later than 1952

2 *Date of Repayment* — If not previously repaid, the loan will be repaid at par on the 1st August 1952, but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan, or any part of it, at par, on or after the 1st August 1949, on giving three calendar months' notice in the *Gazette of India*

3 *Applications for loan* — Applications will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, at branches of the Imperial Bank of India at other places in India, and at all Government treasuries

4 *Interest* — The loan will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st of August and the 1st of February and will be liable to income-tax

Interest for a full half-year ending the 31st July 1941, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, will be paid on the 1st August 1941 on the securities issued under the terms of this notification

5 *Issue Price* — The prices at which the loan will be issued are as follows —

<i>Issue Price on any date from the—</i>	<i>Price per Rs 100 nominal</i>		
	Rs	A	P
1st February 1941 to the 8th February 1941	100	0	0
10th February 1941 to the 15th February 1941	100	0	9
17th February 1941 to the 22nd February 1941	100	1	6
24th February 1941 to the 1st March 1941	100	2	3

and thereafter at prices increasing by 9 pies per cent weekly until further notice. This weekly increase approximates to the net interest which accrues on the securities

Supplementary Provisions

6. The loan will be issued in the form of —

- (i) Stock, the applicants for which will be given Stock Certificates, or
- (ii) Promissory Notes

If no preference is stated by the applicants, the securities will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes

7 Applications for the loan must be for Rs 100 or a multiple of that sum

8 Applications may be in the form attached hereto or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of the securities required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury or sub-treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid

9 Applications should be accompanied by the necessary payment in cash or by cheque

Cheques tendered at offices of the Reserve Bank or the Imperial Bank of India should be drawn in favour of the Bank concerned and cheques tendered at treasuries in favour of the Treasury Officer

10 Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/16th per cent to recognised bankers and brokers on applications for the loan bearing their stamp

11 Rupee securities of the 3 per cent Loan, 1949-52, created as counterparts of the India 3 per cent Stock, 1949-52, in terms of the Government of India, Finance Department Notification No D/1184-B, dated the 22nd February 1940 will be accepted for consolidation along with securities issued in accordance with this notification

FORM OF APPLICATION

I/We

herewith tender Cash Rs

Cheque for Rs _____ and request that securities of the 3 per cent
Loan, 1949-52, of the nominal value of Rs _____ may be issued to
me/us in the form of Promissory Note(s)* / Stock Certificate(s), interest to
be payable at _____

Signature

Name (in full)

Address

Dated, the

1941

Serial No. 58.

No. 664-O.R./41, dated the 25th January, 1941.

FINANCE

*Amendment to rule 94 of the Defence of India Rules, relating to the
acquisition by Government of foreign securities*

No 664-OR/41, dated the 25th January, 1941, issued by the Govern-
ment of India in the Defence Co-Ordination Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India
Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct
that the following further amendments shall be made in the Defence of
India Rules, namely—

In rule 94 of the said Rules—

- (1) in sub-rule (2), for the word “notification” the word “order”
shall be substituted,
- (2) in sub-rule (3), for the words “by order transfer to itself any
such foreign securities as aforesaid” the words “by notified
order transfer to itself any foreign securities” shall be substi-
tuted.

Serial No. 59.

No. 3, dated the 25th January, 1941.

FINANCE

Excess Profits Tax authorities for the District of Abu

No 3, dated the 25th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India
in the Central Board of Revenue —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 3 of the
Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940 (XV of 1940), as applied to the District of Abu,
the Central Board of Revenue hereby appoints the persons specified in the
first column of the Schedule hereto annexed to be the Excess Profits Tax

*Promissory Notes will be issued in denominations of Rs 100, Rs 200, Rs 500,
Rs 1,000, Rs 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs 25,000 Rs 50,000 and Rs 1,00,000

State here particular denominations required

authorities specified in the corresponding entries in the second column thereof and assigns to them all cases under the said Act arising in the said District

Schedule

1	2
1 Commissioner of Income tax, Bombay, Sind, British Baluchistan and Ajmer-Merwara	Commissioner of Excess Profits Tax for Mount Abu.
2 Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income tax of the Ahmedabad Range in Bombay Sird and British Baluchistan	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Excess Profits Tax for Mount Abu
3 Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income tax, Northern Range of the Provinces of Bombay, Sind and British Baluchistan	Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Excess Profits Tax for Mount Abu
4 Income-tax Officer, Ahmedabad District in Bombay, Sind and British Baluchistan	Excess Profits Tax Officer for Mount Abu.

Serial No. 60

Circular No A. D 4, dated the 28th January, 1941

FINANCE

Removal of restrictions on dealings in Belgian Congo Francs

Circular No A D 4, dated the 28th January, 1941, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department —

As from the 24th January, 1941, the Belgian Congo has been included in the Empire sterling area. The restrictions previously placed on dealings in Belgian Congo Francs are now withdrawn, and this currency may be considered as an 'Empire' currency. In the same way, the accounts of banks and persons in the Belgian Congo in the books of banks in the sterling area may be treated as 'resident' accounts. Paragraph 34 (u) of the Exchange Control Manual should be amended to include the Belgian Congo under the definition of "Empire"

Serial No. 61.

Circular No. A. D. 5, dated the 29th January, 1941.

FINANCE.

Foreign exchange for financing imports into bond for re-export to a non-Empire country

Circular No A D 5, dated the 29th January, 1941, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department —

It has been found that importers have taken advantage of the fact that Customs Entry Forms need not be submitted in certain cases in support of applications for foreign exchange against the import of goods into India by importing goods into bond for subsequent re-export to non-Empire countries. As laid down in Circular A D -38, the Reserve Bank is no longer prepared to grant foreign exchange, or to permit rupee or sterling transfers to non-resident accounts in payment of shipments from one non-Empire country to another, and therefore, authorised dealers should note that they should not sell foreign exchange or allow rupee or sterling transfers to non-resident accounts unless the applicant submits duty-paid Customs

bills of entry forms, to show that the relative goods have actually been received into India, in support of his application. Bond entry forms or transit entry forms are unacceptable as evidence that goods have been imported into India.

2 The privilege whereby importers from Japan were allowed to submit instead of Customs Entry Forms a certificate from an authorised dealer that the shipping documents for the goods against which foreign exchange or rupee or sterling transfers were required had actually passed through his hands and were consigned to India and the privilege whereby importers from other countries were exempted from submitting customs entry forms if the value of the foreign exchange or rupee or sterling transfers was below Rs 10,000, are withdrawn as from 15th February 1941, and on and after that date duty paid Customs Entry forms must be submitted with all applications for foreign exchange or rupee or sterling transfers. The relative paragraphs 51, 72(2) and 137 in the Exchange Control Manual should be amended accordingly.

3 In cases where it has been the practice of merchants prior to the outbreak of the war to import goods from non-Empire countries into bond for subsequent re-shipment from Indian ports to other non-Empire countries, the Reserve Bank of India will with effect from the 15th February, 1941, give on application permission to authorised dealers to sell foreign exchange or effect rupee or sterling transfers against such imports. Permission will only be given to merchants to obtain exchange against bonded goods in any one year commencing from 1st January 1941, upto the average annual value of shipments ex-bond to each particular country of similar classes of goods by that trader during the three years ending 31st March, 1939.

4 (1) On the first occasion on which a trader applies for the purchase of a non-Empire currency and/or a transfer of rupees or sterling to a non-Empire account and submits a bond entry form in support of his application, he must be requested to attach to the relative Form A or A 7 or A 6 a declaration on Form R E (specimen enclosed herewith) duly verified by the Collector of Customs of the port of re-export stating the average value of similar goods exported by him ex-bond to each non-Empire country or place during the three years ending 31st March, 1939. This declaration will be retained by the Reserve Bank of India for purposes of reference and subsequent application for foreign exchange or for rupee or sterling transfers received from the same party will be marked off against his exchange allotment.

(ii) Applications on Form A for purchases of non-Empire currencies and on Form A 7 for transfers of rupees to non-Empire accounts and on Form A 6 for transfers of sterling must be supported by *bond entry* forms (in the same way as goods imported for consumption in British India are evidenced by duty-paid Customs entry forms), and the date of submission of the relative Form R E if previously submitted must be stated.

5 If any goods so placed in bond by a trader are subsequently cleared by him for consumption in British India, he must then submit the duty-paid Customs entry form to the Reserve Bank through his bankers in substitution of the previous bond entry forms submitted, giving full particulars of the transaction to permit of ready reference. The value of the goods imported for consumption will then be restored to his exchange allotment in Form R E.

6 Foreign exchange may be sold and transfers of rupees or sterling may be made to the credit of non-resident accounts against non-Empire goods exported ex-bond to Empire territories or destinations provided that the usual import licence, Customs Entry Form or Form E 1 is submitted to the authorised dealer in support of the relative application as laid down in para 52(u), 83 and 139 of the Exchange Control Manual. In the case of shipments ex-bond of non-Empire goods to (1) Mauritius and (u) Egypt and the Sudan, sales of foreign exchange or transfers of rupees or sterling will not be approved on the evidence of local import licences or Customs Entry forms alone unless, in the case of Mauritius Form E 1 or a cable certificate that Form E 1 has been approved in Mauritius and in the case of Egypt and the Sudan, Form C or a cable certificate that Form C has been approved in Egypt or the Sudan, is also submitted

FORM R E

Declaration by persons wishing to re-export goods ex-bond to any non-Empire destination (See notes on reverse of Form)

I/we hereby declare that the annual value of goods of non-Empire origin imported by me/us into British India in bond and re-exported by me/us ex-bond from British India to non-Empire destinations specified below during the three years ending 31st March, 1939 amounted to the figure specified against each item —

Class of goods (Specify each class separately)	Name of non-Empire country whence originally imported	Re-exported ex-bond to non-Empire destinations listed below	Value in rupees			
			1936-37 April to March	1937-38 April to March	1938-39 April to March	Average
I		1 In Africa				
		2 In Arabia				
		3 In Persian Gulf (including Iran)				
II		4 In any other country				
		Total				
III		1 In Africa				
		2 In Arabia				
		3 In Persian Gulf (including Iran)				
		4 In any other country				
		Total				

Name of Declarant

Nationality

Address

Signature of declarant

Dated

I certify that the abovementioned statements have been verified by me and are found to be correct

Signature of or on behalf of

Collector of Customs

Place

Dated

Notes —(1) If more classes of goods have to be set out than the space in this form permits additional information must be set out on a separate sheet and attached hereto

(2) A separate Form R E should be used for *each* country from which goods were originally imported

Serial No. 62.

Circular No. A. D. 7, dated the 30th January, 1941, Issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department.

FINANCE

Meaning of the expression "Sterling Area Account"

Circular No A D -7, dated the 30th January 1941, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department —

In previous circulars the expression 'sterling area account' has at times been used to describe the sterling account of a non-Empire company or firm, which is used for its business transactions within the Empire and from which transfers to non-resident accounts cannot be made (Circular A D -25 para 1) This description is misleading as the Bank of England has allocated the term "Sterling Area" accounts to cover the sterling accounts of private persons resident in registered and certain special account countries The term 'resident' account should instead be used to describe the sterling accounts of non-Empire concerns maintained for business transactions within the Empire

*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*

Serial No. 63.

No. 5-Excess Profits Tax, dated the 1st February, 1941.

FINANCE

*Amendment to the Excess Profits Tax Rules, 1940 **

No 5-Excess Profits Tax, dated the 1st February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Central Board of Revenue —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940 (XV of 1940), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Excess Profits Tax Rules, 1940, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section 27, namely —

I In the said Rules—

(1) After rule 10, the following rule shall be inserted, namely —

Form of application under rule 10-A An application to the Central Board of Revenue under rule 7 of Schedule II to the Act for a direction that, in computing the average capital of a business during the standard period, certain assets shall be excluded for such period as they were inherently unproductive, shall be made in form E P 30 "

(2) After rule 11, the following rules shall be inserted, namely —

Form of appeal under section 8 (8) 11-A An appeal under the proviso to sub section (8) of section 8 of the Act shall be in form E P 28 A
Form of appeal under rule 11 of Sch I 11-B An appeal against a determination by the Excess Profits Tax Officer under rule 11 of Schedule I to the Act shall be in Form E P 29-A "

(3) In rule 18—

(i) in sub-rule (1), for the words and figure "of section 8", the words, brackets and figures, "or the proviso to sub-section (8), of section 8, or under rule 11 of Schedule I," shall be substituted,

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words "and to the appellant and the opposite party in the case of an appeal", the following shall be substituted, namely —

"to the appellant in the case of an appeal under the proviso to section (8) of section 8, or under rule 11 of Schedule I, of the Act, or to the appellant and the opposite party in the case of an appeal under sub-section (5) of section 8 of the Act",

(iii) for sub-rule (3), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely —

"(3) When the hearing of an application or appeal is adjourned, the Board of Referees shall inform the Commissioner and also the applicant or appellant as the case may be, or, in the case of an appeal under sub-section (5) of section 8 of the Act, the appellant and the opposite party, of the time and place of the next hearing "

II In the Schedule annexed to the said Rules, after Form E P 18, the following Forms shall be inserted, namely —

“FORM E P -28-A

EXCESS PROFITS TAX ACT, 1940

Form of appeal against modifications of the computation of profits and capital made by the Excess Profits Tax Officer under sub-section (8) of section 8 of the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940

To

The Board of Referees,

C/o The Excess Profits Tax Officer,

The day of

194

The petition of

of

sheweth as follows —

1 Your petitioner's business carried on by him during the chargeable accounting period commencing 19 and ending 19 *has, by virtue of sub-section (2)/(3) been deemed not to have been discontinued & is treated, by virtue of sub-section (4), as if it had been in existence throughout the period during which there was in existence another business

is treated, by virtue of sub-section (5), as a continuation of another business *your petitioner, who has carried on the business after its transfer to him on the day of 19 is treated, by virtue of sub-section (8) as having carried on the business as from a date before such transfer

2 Your petitioner was served on with a notice *of the modifications made by the Excess Profits Tax Officer

*of the refusal of the Excess Profits Tax Officer to make modifications under sub-section (8) of section 8 of the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940

3 For the reasons given in the grounds of appeal your petitioner is not satisfied with the *Modification aforesaid

*the refusal aforesaid

4 Your petitioner, therefore, prays that the *modifications above-mentioned may be *set aside *amended so as to grant your petitioner the relief prayed for

GROUND OF APPEAL

Signed

Form of verification

I, , the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief

Signed

FORM E P -29-A

EXCESS PROFITS TAX ACT, 1940

Form of appeal against the determination of the Excess Profits Tax Officer under Rule 11 of the First Schedule to the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940

To

The Board of Referees,
C/o The Excess Profits Tax Officer,

The _____ day of _____ 194

The petition of _____ of _____
sheweth as follows —

1 Your petitioner is not satisfied with the determination of the Excess Profits Tax Officer under Rule 11 of the First Schedule to the Act, that the sum of Rs _____ allowable, apart from the provisions of that rule as a deduction in computing the profits of the accounting period commencing 19 _____ and ending 19 _____, does not represent a sum reasonably and properly attributable to that accounting period and that it shall be treated as attributable as to

(i) the sum of Rs _____ to the accounting period
commencing 194 _____ and ending 194 _____

*and (ii) the sum of Rs _____ to the accounting period
commencing 194 _____ and ending 194 _____

*and (iii) the sum of Rs _____ to the accounting period
commencing 194 _____ and ending 194 _____

2 Your petitioner received a copy of the order notifying the said determination on 194 _____

3 For the reasons given in the grounds of appeal, your petitioner prays that the determination of the Excess Profits Tax Officer may be ^{*set aside} ~~*amended~~ so as to grant your petitioner the relief prayed for

GROUND OF APPEAL

Signed _____

Form of verification

I, _____, the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of any knowledge and belief

Signed _____

FORM E P -30

EXCESS PROFITS TAX ACT, 1940

Form of application for allowance in respect of inherently unproductive assets under Rule 7 of the Second Schedule

To
Excess Profits Tax Officer,

The _____ day of _____ 194
The application of _____ of
sheweth as follows —

1 That the applicant has been served with a notice under section 13 (1) of the Act on _____ 194 and that the Return required by the said notice *is due on _____ 194
*has been duly furnished to the Excess Profits Tax Officer.

2 That the standard period elected by the applicant under section 6 (2) of the Act is the "previous year" as determined under section 2 (11) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, for the purposes of the income-tax assessment for the year ending 31st March 193 , being the period commencing 19 and ending 19 *
and the "previous year" as determined under section 2 (11) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, for the purposes of the income-tax assessment for the year ending 31st March 193 , being the period commencing 19 and ending 19

3 (a) That certain assets, namely _____ were inherently unproductive during the whole or some part of the said standard period,

(b) that the cost of those assets was Rs _____,

(c) that the average capital employed in the business during the standard period in respect of those assets computed in accordance with Rules 1 to 6 of the Second Schedule to the Act was Rs _____,

(d) that the circumstances, by reference to which the applicant claims that the assets were inherently unproductive, are _____

4 The applicant therefore applies that, under Rule 7 of the Second Schedule to the Act, the Central Board of Revenue may direct that the average capital employed in the applicants' business during the standard period shall be computed as if the assets abovementioned had not been assets of the business from _____ 19 to _____ 19

5 A copy of my computation showing how the sum referred to in paragraph 3 (c) is arrived at is attached hereto

Signature of applicant

Form of verification

I, _____, the applicant in this application, do declare that the particulars above stated are true to the best of my information and belief

Signature

Serial No. 64.

An Ordinance No. III of 1941, dated the 8th February, 1941.

FINANCE

Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941

An Ordinance No. III of 1941, dated the 8th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department —

further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

II of 1934

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934,

Now, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance —

1 (1) This Ordinance may be called the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941

Short title and commencement

(2) It shall come into force at once

II of 1934

2 The proviso to sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, shall be omitted

Amendment of section 33, Act II of 1934

Serial No. 65.

Press Communique, dated the 8th February, 1941.

FINANCE

Removal of restrictions on the amount of Government of India rupee securities that may be held in the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India

Press Communique, dated the 8th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department —

An ordinance issued this morning removes the restriction hitherto contained in the Reserve Bank of India Act on the amount of the Government of India rupee securities that may be held in the Issue Department of the Bank. The amount was previously limited to a maximum of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total assets or fifty crores of rupees, whichever is greater, but these limits could be raised, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, by ten crores of rupees.

Under the Act as now amended by ordinance, the only limits are that not less than $\frac{2}{5}$ ths should be held in external assets, i.e., in gold coin and bullion or sterling securities, and that the value of gold held shall not be less than 40 crores. The first of these restrictions provides an effective upward limit to the amount of rupee securities that may be held, for it

ensues that not more than 3/5ths of the total assets are held in rupee securities, rupee coin and internal bills of exchange

The amendment has been necessitated by the large scale purchase of sterling obligations of the Government of India announced simultaneously and their replacement by rupee obligations. This has involved the partial disposal of sterling securities of the United Kingdom at present held in the Issue Department in order to pay the purchase price, and their replacement by rupee securities, which will be gradually cleared as they are taken up by the public in due course

Serial No. 66

Press Communique, dated the 8th February, 1941.

FINANCE

Repatriation of the Government of India Sterling debt

Press Communique, dated the 8th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department —

With the assistance and co-operation of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, the Government of India have taken action to repatriate as far as possible the whole of their terminable sterling debt amounting to nearly £90 million. This involves the repayment of the sterling debt in question and its replacement by rupee debt in India. It has been made possible by the accumulation of sterling balances by the Reserve Bank since the beginning of the war. An order issued by His Majesty's Treasury yesterday requires all residents in the United Kingdom holding any of the six specified terminable loans of the Government of India to surrender such loans at prices fixed in the order which are based on the market price of the day and allow compensation for the inevitable slight delay in actual payment. All such holders are required to deliver the securities in question by the 10th March, and it is hoped that payment, subject to good delivery, will be made on or about the 24th March 1941. The stocks in question are the following —

- 5 per cent India Stock 1942-47
- 4½ per cent India Stock 1950-55,
- 4½ per cent India Stock 1958-68,
- 4 per cent India Stock 1948-53,
- 3½ per cent India Stock 1954-59,
- 3 per cent India Stock 1949-52

2 The Government of India are issuing simultaneously an order under sub-rule (3) of rule 94 of the Defence of India Rules acquiring all stock of the above loans as are held by residents in British India. The price fixed will be the equivalent of the amount to be paid by the British Government converted into rupees at the rate of 1s 6d to the rupee, but residents in India will be given the option of taking out rupee counterparts of these loans if they so desire at par, i.e., at the rate of Rs 100 nominal for every £7 10 of the scrip involved

3 Detailed instructions to give effect to these orders are being issued by the Bank of England and the Reserve Bank of India respectively, and

Indian holders are requested to make application to the Public Debt Offices of the latter at Bombay or Calcutta, from which all particulars can be obtained

Serial No. 67.

No D. 926-B./41, dated the 8th February, 1941.

FINANCE

Transfers of certain foreign Securities to the Central Government

No D -928-B /41, dated the 8th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department —

Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is expedient for the purpose of strengthening its financial position to transfer to itself certain foreign securities —

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 94 of the Defence of India Rules the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order, namely —

All securities of the descriptions specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed, other than those to which the provisions of the said rule do not apply by virtue of sub-rule (6) thereof, are hereby transferred to the Central Government at the prices specified in the corresponding entries in the second column of the said Schedule

SCHEDULE

Description and acquisition price of securities

Description of securities (Column 1)	Price per security of £100 nominal. (Column 2).		
	Rs	A	P.
5 per cent India Stock, 1942-47	1,397	11	0
4½ per cent India Stock, 1950-55	1,467	14	0
4½ per cent India Stock, 1958-68	1,504	11	0
4 per cent India Stock, 1948-53	1,421	1	0
3½ per cent India Stock, 1954-59	1,370	14	0
3 per cent India Stock, 1949-52	1,330	12	0

Serial No. 68.

No. 7-Excess Profits Tax, dated the 15th February, 1941.

FINANCE

*Amendment to the Excess Profits Tax Rules, 1940 **

No 7-Excess Profits Tax, dated the 15th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Central Board of Revenue —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940 (XV of 1940), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Excess Profits Tax Rules, 1940,

* See Fifth Series, Serial No 33

the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section namely —

I In the said Rules—

(1) After rule 13, the following rules shall be inserted, namely —

17A “*Time for appeal under section 19 (2)* —An appeal to the Appellate Tribunal under *sub-section (2)* of Section 19 of the Act, against an order of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Excess Profits Tax under Section 16 or 17 of the Act shall be made at any time before the expiry of sixty days from the date of such order ”

17B “*Procedure on appeal under Section 19 (2)* —The procedure to be followed on an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal under the Act, shall be the same, as nearly as may be, as that prescribed in respect of appeals to that Tribunal under the Income-Tax Act ”

15A “*Forms of appeal to the Appellate Tribunal* —An appeal under sub-section (2) of section 19 of the Act shall, in the case of an appeal against—

- (a) an order of the Excess Profits Tax Officer under Section 8, except an order making an apportionment under sub-section (5) or a modification under sub-section (8), be in Form E P -9 (T),
- (b) an order of the Excess Profits Tax Officer under sub-section (1) of Section 14 of the Act be on Form E P -10/13 (T),
- (c) an order of the Excess Profits Tax Officer imposing a penalty under sub-section (1) of the applied Section 46, be in Form E P -11 (1) (T),
- (d) an order of the Excess Profits Tax Officer imposing a penalty under sub-section (3) of Section 10 of the Act, be in Form E P -11 (T),
- (e) an order of the Excess Profits Tax Officer, the Appellate Assistant Commissioner or the Commissioner imposing a penalty under section 16 of the Act, be in Form E P -11/13 (T),
- (f) an order of the Excess Profits Tax Officer under Section 7 of the Act, granting or refusing to grant relief in respect of a deficiency, be in Form E P -12 (T),
- (g) an order of the Excess Profits Tax Officer granting or refusing to grant relief in respect of double excess profits taxation under Section 11 of the Act, be in Form E P -12 (1) (T)

II At the end of the Schedule attached to the said Rules the following Forms shall be added namely —

FORM E P 9 (T)

Form of Section 8 Excess Profits Tax Act Appeal

IN

THE (INCOME-TAX) APPELLATE TRIBUNAL, DELHI

8 E P T A A No of 19 -19 .*

versus

Appellant.

Respondent

Province from which the appeal is field

Excess Profits Tax Officer making the original order

Sub-section of section 8 under which the order was made and the substance of the order

Date of the original order

Appellate Assistant Commissioner determining the appeal

Whether the original order was confirmed, cancelled, etc , on appeal

Date of the appellate order

Date on which the appellate order came to the knowledge of the appellant

Postal address on which the appellant undertakes to receive notices

Postal address on which notices should be issued to the respondent

Relief claimed in appeal

Grounds of Appeal

Signed

(Appellant)

Signed

(Authorised representative, if any)

Verification

I the appellant do hereby declare that what is stated above is true to the best of my information and belief Verified today the day of at

Signed ()

N R — 1 Strike out unnecessary columns

2 The appeal must be accompanied by a certified copy of the order appealed from and a copy of the grounds of appeal to the Tribunal

3 The appeal must be accompanied by a Treasury receipt for Rs 100

*(To be filled in by the office)

FORM E P 10/13 (T)

Form of Section 14(1) Excess Profits Tax Act Appeal

IN

THE (INCOME-TAX) APPELLATE TRIBUNAL DELHI

14 (1) E P T A A No

of 19 -19 *

VERSUS

Appellant

Respondent

Province from which the appeal is filed

Whether the terms of notices under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section (13) were complied with

Excess Profits Tax Officer making the original order

Profits assessed to excess profits tax

Deficiency determined

Amount of net tax determined

Date of receipt of notice of demand

Date of receipt of the copy of the order determining deficiency of profits

Date of intimation of the order of refund

Appellate Assistant Commissioner determining the appeal

Profits held assessable to excess profits tax by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner

Deficiency determined by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner

Refund, if any, made by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner

Enhancement of profits and tax, if any, made by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner

Date of the appellate order

Date on which the appellate order came to the knowledge of the appellant

Postal address on which the appellant undertakes to receive notices

Postal address on which notices should be issued to the respondent

Relief claimed in appeal

FORM E P 10/13 (T.)—contd.

Grounds of Appeal

Signed

(Appellant.)

Signed

(Authorised representative, if any)

Verification

I the appellant do hereby declare that what I have stated above
is true to the best of my information and belief Verified today the
day of at

Signed ()

N B.—1 Strike out unnecessary columns2 The appeal must be accompanied by a certified copy of the order
appealed from and a copy of the grounds of appeal to the Tribunal.

3 The appeal must be accompanied by a Treasury receipt for Rs 100

FORM E. P 11 (1) (T)

Form of Section 46(1) Penalty Appeal.

IN

THE (INCOME-TAX) APPELLATE TRIBUNAL, DELHI

46 (1) E P. T A A No of 19 -19 *

versus

Appellant

Respondent

Province from which the appeal is filed

Officer making the original order

Amount of tax determined

Amount of tax in arrears

Period during which default continued

Amount of the penalty

Date of receipt of notice of demand

Appellate Assistant Commissioner deter-
mining the appealWhether the original order was confirmed,
or cancelled or varied on appeal, and if
varied in what respect

Date of the appellate order

Date on which the appellate order came to
the knowledge of the appellantPostal address on which the appellant
undertakes to receive noticesPostal address on which notices should be
issued to the respondent

Relief claimed in appeal

*(To be filled in by the office)

FORM E. P. 11. (1) (T.)—*contd.**Grounds of Appeal.*

Signed

(Appellant.)

Signed

(Authorised representative, if any.)

Verification.

I the appellant do hereby declare that what is stated above is true to the best of my information and belief. Verified today the day of at .

Signed ().

N.B.—1. Strike out unnecessary columns

2. The appeal must be accompanied by a certified copy of the order appealed from and a copy of the grounds of appeal to the Tribunal.

3 The appeal must be accompanied by a Treasury receipt for Rs. 100.

FORM E P. 11 (T.)

Form of Section 10 Excess Profits Tax Act Appeal.

In

THE (INCOME-TAX) APPELLATE TRIBUNAL, DELHI

10 E P. T. A A No of 19 -19 *

versus

Appellant

Respondent

Province from which the appeal is filed

Excess profits Tax Officer making the original order

Date of receipt of notice of demand.

Amount of the penalty

Amount of the tax evaded or sought to be evaded as found by the Excess Profits Tax Officer

Appellate Assistant Commissioner determining the appeal

Whether the original order was confirmed, cancelled or varied on appeal, and if varied in what respect

Date of the appellate order

Date on which the appellate order came to the knowledge of the appellant

Postal address on which the appellant undertakes to receive notices

Postal address on which notices should be issued to the respondent

Relief claimed in appeal

*(To be filled in by the office)

FORM E P 11 (T)—*contd**Grounds of Appeal*

Signed

(Appellant)

Signed

(Authorised representative, if any.)

Verification

I the appellant do hereby declare that what I have stated above
 is true to the best of my information and belief Verified today the
 day of at

Signed ()

N B —1 Strike out unnecessary columns

2 The appeal must be accompanied by a certified copy of the order
 appealed from and a copy of the grounds of appeal to the Tribunal

3 The appeal must be accompanied by a Treasury receipt for Rs 100

FORM E P 11/13 (T)

Form of Section 16 Excess Profits Tax Act Appeal

IN

THE (INCOME-TAX) APPELLATE TRIBUNAL, DELHI.

16 E P T A A No of 19 -19 .*

versus

Appellant

Respondent

Province from which the appeal is filed

Officer making the original order

Date of receipt of notice of demand

Amount of the penalty

Reason for imposing the penalty

Appellate Assistant Commissioner deter-
 mining the appealWhether the original order was confirmed,
 cancelled, or varied on appeal, and if
 varied in what respect

Date of the appellate order

Date on which the appellate order came to
 the knowledge of the appellantPostal address on which the appellant
 undertakes to receive noticesPostal address on which notices should be
 issued to the respondent

Relief claimed in appeal

* (To be filled in by the office)

FORM E P 11/13 (T)—*contd**Grounds of Appeal*

Signed

(Appellant)

Signed

(Authorised representative, if any)

Verification

I the appellant do hereby declare that what is stated above is true to the best of my information and belief Verified today the day of at

Signed ()

N B —1. Strike out unnecessary columns

2 The appeal must be accompanied by a certified copy of the order appealed from and a copy of the grounds of appeal to the Tribunal

3 The appeal must be accompanied by a Treasury receipt for Rs 100

FORM E P 12 (T)

Form of Section 7 Excess Profits Tax Act Appeal.

IN

THE (INCOME-TAX) APPELLATE TRIBUNAL, DELHI

7 E P T A A No of 19 -19 *

versus

Appellant

Respondent

Province from which the appeal is filed

Chargeable accounting period

Excess Profits Tax Officer who made the original order

Deficiency of Profits in respect of which relief was claimed before the Excess Profits Tax Officer

Repayment or refund claimed

Deficiency determined

Repayment or refund allowed

Date of receipt of the copy of the order determining the deficiency

Date of receipt of the intimation of the order granting or refusing to grant relief by repayment or otherwise

Appellate Assistant Commissioner determining the appeal

Deficiency found by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner

*(To be filled in by the office)

FORM E P. 12 (T)—*contd.*

Repayment or refund ordered by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner

Date of the appellate order

Date on which the appellate order came to the knowledge of the appellant

Postal address on which the appellant undertakes to receive notices

Postal address on which notices should be issued to the respondent

Relief claimed in appeal

Grounds of Appeal

Signed

(Appellant)

Signed

(Authorised representative, if any)

Verification.

I the appellant do hereby declare that what is stated above is true to the best of my information and belief Verified today the day of at

Signed ()

N B —1 Strike out unnecessary columns

2 The appeal must be accompanied by a certified copy of the order appealed from and a copy of the grounds of appeal to the Tribunal.

3 The appeal must be accompanied by a Treasury receipt for Rs 100

FORM E P 12 (1) (T)

Form of Section 11 Excess Profits Tax Act Appeal.

IN

THE (INCOME TAX) APPELLATE TRIBUNAL, DELHI

11 E P T A A No of 19 -19 *

versus.

Appellant

Respondent

Province from which the appeal is filed

Chargeable accounting period

Excess Profits Tax Officer who made the original order

Relief claimed before the Excess Profits Tax Officer

Grounds on which relief was claimed before the Excess Profits Tax Officer

*(To be filled in by the office)

Relief claimed in appeal

Grounds of Appeal

(Appellant)

Signed

(Authorised representative, if any)

Verification.

I, _____, the appellant do hereby declare that what is stated above is true to the best of my information and belief. Verified today the _____ day of _____ at _____.

Signed ()

N B —1 Strike out unnecessary columns

2. The appeal must be accompanied by a certified copy of the order appealed from and a copy of the grounds of appeal to the Tribunal
- 3 The appeal must be accompanied by a Treasury receipt for Rs 100

Serial No. 69.

No. D.-1783-F./41, dated the 19th February, 1941.

FINANCE

Rupee and half rupee coins bearing the effigy of Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria cease to be legal tender

No D -1783-F /41, dated the 19th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department —

In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No D /C 1861-F, dated the 11th October 1940* and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 15A of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906) the Central Government is pleased, in respect of these excluded and partially excluded areas to which the said Act has been applied —

- (i) to call in with effect from the 1st April, 1941, all rupee and half-rupee coins bearing on the obverse the effigy of Her late Majesty the Queen Victoria, and
- (ii) to direct that on and from the said date the said coins shall cease to be legal tender save—
 - (a) at the offices of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay and Calcutta till further notice, and
 - (b) at any Government Treasury or Post Office till the 30th September, 1941

* No D /C 1861-F —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15A of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906), as amended by the Indian Coinage (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No 12 of 1940) the Central Government is pleased —

- (i) to call in with effect from the 1st April 1941, all rupee and half-rupee coins bearing on the obverse the effigy of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and
- (ii) to direct that on and from the said date the said coins shall cease to be legal tender save —
 - (a) at the offices of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay and Calcutta till further notice, and
 - (b) at any Government Treasury or Post Office till the 30th September 1941

PART III

**TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF
ENEMY PROPERTY.**

Serial No. 70.

Press Communique, dated the 2nd December, 1940.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Permission to carry on legitimate trading transactions with the firm of "Iwacom The Indian Wood and Celluloid Manufactures, Bombay"

Press Communiqué, dated the 2nd December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

All persons may carry on legitimate trading transactions with the firm of "Iwacom The Indian Wood and Celluloid Manufacture, Bombay", of which Messrs L E Wengarten and W A Daus (German Jewish Refugees) are partners

Serial No. 71.

No. 66 (21)-Tr. (W.)/40, dated the 7th December, 1940.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Appointment of Controllers of Enemy Trading and Custodians of Enemy Property

No 66 (21)-Tr (W)/40, dated the 7th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by rules 100, 105, and sub-rule (1) of rule 114, of the Defence of India Rules, and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 66 (21)-Tr (W)/40, dated the 5th October 1940, the Central Government is pleased to appoint, with effect from the 16th November 1940,—

- (1) M₁ B C A Cook, I C S, as the Controller of Enemy Trading, the Controller of Enemy Firms, and the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India,
- (2) Mr E Radbone as the Deputy Controller of Enemy Firms, and the Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property Bombay Circle, and
- (3) Mr C W Owen as an Assistant Custodian of Enemy Property Bombay Circle

Serial No. 72.

No. 573-O.R./5/40, dated the 20th December, 1940.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Variations in the list of persons or bodies of persons considered to be 'enemy'

No 573-O R/5/40, dated the 20th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of rule 97 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that

the Schedule annexed to its notification in the Defence Co-ordination Department No 573-O R /40, dated the 30th September 1940,* shall be further varied—

- (a) by inserting the names and addresses specified in Part I of the Schedule hereto annexed,
- (b) by deleting the names and addresses specified in Part II of the Schedule hereto annexed, and
- (c) by making the amendments specified in Part III of the Schedule hereto annexed

SCHEDULE

- I - TIONS

Afghanistan.

Undutsch	Kabul
Ungaro	Kabul

Argentina.

Brunner, F	Ave de Mayo 1035, Buenos Aires
Cayani, Hugo Paoletti	Bartolome Mitre 311, Buenos Aires
Fiat Argentina S A	Godoy Cruz 3051, Buenos Aires
Fleischner, Erwin	25 de Mayo y Sarmiento, P O Box 1062, Buenos Aires
Gonzalez, R H , & Co	Cangallo 439, Buenos Aires
Ketelhohn Hermanos	Bartolome Mitre 311, Buenos Aires
Metzinger & Schinkel	Alsina 1367, Buenos Aires
Nagrassus, F A	La valle 428, Buenos Aires
Witte, Max	Ave, la Plata 31, Buenos Aires

Brazil.

Biermann & Co	Sao Caetano, nr Sao Paulo
Biermann, Nicolau	3 de Dezembro 17, Caixa postal 1831, Sao Paulo
Empresa Constructora Gruen & Bilfinger Ltda	Almoxarifado 7A, Corrientes, Sao Paulo and at Porto Alegre
"Enit", Ente Nazionale Industrie Turistiche.	Ave Rio Branco 104, Rio de Janeiro
Fatio, Jacques	Rua Libero Badaro 346, Caixa Postal 2485, Sao Paulo, and Rua Niguel Couto III, Rio de Janeiro
Fatio, Jacques M	Rua Libero Badaro 346, Caixa Postal 2485, Sao Paulo
Fatio, Norberto	Rua Sao Bento 290, Caixa Postal 3635, Sao Paulo
Gottmann, Carlos J , & Cia	Rua Joao Adolpho 2A, Caixa Postal 2376, Sao Paulo
Graphicor Concentra Hartmann Irmaos S A	Praça do Sao Christovao 249, Rio de Janeiro.
Lange, H , & Cia Ltda	Rua Mexico 90, Rio de Janeiro
Lohmann & Cia	Rua Miguel Couto 51, Caixa Postal 917, Rio de Janeiro
Melching, O A H .	Rua Sao Bento 405 Caixa Postal 2505, Sao Paulo
Pfaff, Casa	Rua da Camoeca 46, Rio de Janeiro

Brazil—contd

Rodenburg, Herbert
Schreurs, H , & Cia Ltda

Tintas Victoria Ltda

Usina Siderurgica e Laminadores N S
Aporacida S A "Sidapai "

"Waco" Ltda , Soc Commercial

Bahia

Rua Voluntarios de Patria 140, Porto Alegre

Rua Conde Leopoldina 644, Rio de Janeiro
and Duque Caxias 555, Sao Paulo

Sao Paulo

Caixa Postal 2331, Sao Paulo

Chile.

Feldrape, E

Luders y Cia Ltda

Montt, A

Muller, Herbert J E , & Cia Ltda

Smid, Gerhard

Hotel Cosmos, Megallanes

Santo Domingo 1223, Santiago

Agustinas 1070, Santiago

Huerfanos 972, Casilla 3757, Santiago

Santo Domingo 1231, Casilla 2181, Santiago

China.

Chinex

Dah Sing Chemical Supply Co

Ehlers, A , & Co

Fischer, Kurt & Co

Gurski, Kurt & Co

Hun Kee Photo & Cinema Supplies

International Straw Goods Co

Kaan & Co

Melchers Inc

Nee Yuen Hong

Petersen, Heinrich

Prodan, N , & Co

Reiber, F

Standard Produce Export Co

Tan Jan Ching (Tan Yun Ching)

Tong, W S & Son

Towa & Co

110, Szechuen Road, Shanghai

Lane 183, 34, Taku Road, Shanghai

264, Kiangse Road, P O Box 426, Shanghai

133, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai

2, Peking Road, Shanghai

16 Rue Montauban, Shanghai

27, Consular Road, Tientsin, and at
Tsingtao

20, Okitsugai, Japanese Concession,
Tientsin

210, Kuukiang Road, Shanghai

214, Rue du Consulat, Shanghai

2, Peking Road, Shanghai

27, Consular Road, Tientsin, and at
Tsingtao

320, Szechuen Road, and 1010, Point Road,
Shanghai

27, Consular Road, Tientsin, and at
Tsingtao

452, Kiangse Road, Shanghai

4, Central Arcade, Shanghai

Tsingtao and Tsinan

Columbia.

Albingia, V.A G

Assicurazioni Generali

Banco Alman Antioqueno

Goerbert, R

Hosie, Stuart

Lloyd Colombiano

Mangels, Otto & Cia

Pfaff Ltda , Marquinas de Coser

Stapff, A , y Cia

Carrera 8A, 15-45, Bogota

Bogota

All branches in Colombia

Apartado 3940, Bogota

Carrera 6-A, 14-50 and 14-60, P O Box 418
Bogota

Buenaventura

Comercioy Cuartel, Apartado 360, Barranquilla

Bogota

Calle 12, 424, Cali and at Medellin

Cuba.

Fritzsche, Otto W

. Rep del Brasil 211, Havana

Ecuador.

Merchan & Co

Apartado 37, Cuenca

Guatemala.

Biener & Cia

6-A, Ave, sur 3, Apartado 256 Guatemala City

Guttmann, Leon & Co

8-A, Ave, sur 6, Guatemala City

Incatecu S A, Cia Guatemalteca

Guatemala City

Laersz & Cia (Sucis Conrado Francke & Co)

Quezaltenango and Retalhuleu

Honduras.

Rischbieth, Werner & Cia

P O. Box 52, Tegucigalpa

Hungary.

Cit, Cia Italiana di Turismo

Dorottya utca 2, Budapest

Kali Mutragya Kereskedelmi rt (Kali Kunstduenger Vertrieb A G)

Maria Valeria utca 12, Budapest V

Iraq

De Kelaita, R M

P O Box 78, Shorja 158, Bagdad.

Societe Anonyme Egyptienne de Chaussures Bata

Baghdad

Japan.

Caudreher, L, & Co

62, Yamashita-cho, Naka ku, P O Box 206, Kobe and P O Box 124, Yokohama

Demag A G —Duisburg & Hydraulik G m b H, Duisburg

612, A and B, Yusen Bldg Marunouchi Kojimachi—ku, Tokyo

Irisu Shokai, K K

Teikoku Semei Bldg, Marunouchi, Tokyo and all branches in Japan

Lorenz, H

612, A and B, Yusen Bldg, Marunouchi, Kojimachi ku, Tokyo

Momotani, R

1, Nakameguro 1-chome, Meguroku, Tokyo

Refardt, Otto

Nippon Semei Bldg, 42-1 Nishimachi, Kobe

Schlebs, H

612, A and B, Yusen Bldg, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Towa & Co

35, Nishimachi, Kobe

Kwantung Leased Territory.

Irisu Shokai, K K

Dairen

Nanman Boyeki Shokai

8, Kambu-dori, Dairen

Nikka Boyeki Shokai

1, Teiuchi-dori, Dairen

Liechtenstein

Etepha, A G

Eschen

Mexico

Burmex Soc de Resp Ltda

Juarez 56, and Sierra Nevada 415-A, Lomas de Chapultepec, Apartado 2872, Mexico D F

Mexicana de Lamparas Electricas, S A, Cia

V Carranza 48, Mexico D. F

Martiniani & Perna, A en P

Via Carranza 69, Mexico D F

Mexico—contd

Morros, Abel	Rosales 5, Mexico D F
Olympia S A Maquinas de Escribir	Isabel la Catolica 40, Desp 210, Apartado 1933, Mexico D F

Morocco.

Spanish Zone	
Minera Mauretania S A Cia	Tetuan

Nicaragua.

Fiedler, Jorge, "Tienda Alemana"	Leon Managua
Langschwager, Hans, & Co	Apartado 50, Managua
"Tienda Alemana", Jorge Fiedler	Leon, Managua

Peru.

Ander, Aso, e Hijo	Jiron Camana 590, Lima
"La Papelera Peruana S A"—Sauter & Lahrius	Junin 442, Casilla 337, Lima
Sauter & Lahrius ("La Papelera Peruana S A")	Junin 442, Casilla 337, Lima

Portugal.

America, Carlo	Rua Dr Alves da Veiga 634, Matozinhos.
America, Giuseppe	Rue da Nova Alfandega 27, Oporto
Cabruja & Cabruja Ltda	Mutela, Caramujo
Casimiro, J	Rua Helodoro Salgado 5, Lisbon
Diego, Gregorio	Rua Fernanda Palha 47, and Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 149, Lisbon and at Guarda
Europea Cia de Seguros	Rua Vova do Almada 64, Lisbon
Fernandes, Abel, & Cia Ltda	Rua Augusta, 176, Lisbon
Fibra Commercial Lusitana Ltda	Ave da Boahista 1904, Oporto
Frederico, C Ltda	Rua dos Douadoiros 32, Lisbon
Gellweiler, Joseph	Travessa do Alecrim 3, Lisbon
Gellweiler, Joao Jose Viena	Travessa do Alecrim 3, Lisbon
Gomes, Carlos, & Cia Ltda	Rua dos Fanqueiros 15, Lisbon
Goncalves & Douradinha	S Tiago de Cacem, Alvalade
Hungria, Antonio	Rua Bernardino Costa 50, Lisbon
Portugal Previdente	Rua do Alecrim 10, Lisbon and at Oporto
Sala & Irmao	. Galeria de Paris 97 99, Oporto.
Schwarz, Max	. Rua da Agra 435, Oporto
Textil Artificial do Porto Ltda	. Travessa das Andrezas 90, Oporto
Thobe, Hans Carl Walter	. Rua Fonte da Luz 147, Foz do Douro, Oporto
Trevisan, Giuseppe	. Rua Joaquim Antonio de Aguiar 46, Oporto
Wuensch, Alex	Rua da Prata 51, Lisbon

Madeira.

Moro, Tomaso e Filho	. Funchal
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Portuguese East Africa

Da Silva, Aurelio Ribeiro	Caixa Postal 487, Lourenco Marques.
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Roumania.

Avicola S A R	Strada Italiana 3, Bucharest
Chimiroman S A	Strada Masaryk 32, Bucharest
Exploatare de Paduri si Ferestre Cu Vapori S A pentru, (mai'nante P & C Goetz & Co)	Strada General Berthelot 34, Bucharest
Foresta Romana S A	Strada General Berthelot 34, Bucharest
Forestiera Union, S A	Strada General Berthelot 34, Bucharest
Goetz, P & C, & Co S A pentru Ex- ploatare de Paduri si Ferestre Cu Vapori	Strada General Berthelot 34, Bucharest
Hortus S A R	Bucharest
Industrie Hartie si a Lemnului fost Eichler, S A R pentru	Strada General Berthelot 34, Bucharest
Jauch & Huebner S A R	Bucharest
Mainoi S A R	Strada Povernei 18, Bucharest
"National Motor" S A R	Bvdul Bratianu 22, Bucharest
Rastosnea S A	Strada General Berthelot 34, Bucharest
Reghinul Sasesc S A	Strada General Berthelot 34, Bucharest
"S & B" Alaturii si Instrumente S A R	Strada Coltei 15, Bucharest
Solagia S A R	Strada Atena 11, Bucharest
Somag, S A R	Bucharest
Valea Fiadului S A	Strada General Berthelot 34, Bucharest
Valea Trotosului S A R	Strada General Berthelot 34, Bucharest

Spain

Bassas, Fernando Ernesto	Via Layetana 45, Barcelona
Comercial Centro Iberica S A	Via Layetana 45, Barcelona
Comercial Italo Espanola S A	Via Layetana 54, Barcelona
Fibra comercial de Espana, S A	Via Layetana 23, Barcelona
La Constancia Cia An de Seguros	Universidad, 4, Barcelona
Marelli, Soc Espanola de Maquinera	Prim 5, Madrid and all branches in Spain
S A F N I, S A Fertilizanti Na- zionali Italiani	Marques del Riscal 10, Madrid
Von Jess, E E	Colon 8, Vigo
Wilmer, H & O (Suers to H Toennies)	Pelgros 24, Madrid and all branches in Spain

Canary Islands.

Bata S A Tanger	Calle Castillo 21, Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Triana 89, Las Palmas
"Italcable"	Parque, Sta Catalina, Las Palmas

Switzerland.

Baumwollspinnerei & Wirkwaren A G	Bahnhofstrasse 32, Zurich
Cit Cia Italiana di Turismo	Bahnhofstrasse 74, Zurich
Forest Romana Holding, S A	Jenatschstrasse I, Zurich
Gelbert, Heinrich—Pfaff Nahmaschin- enfabrik—	Bahnhofstrasse 100, Zurich
Hochstrasser & Co	Hornweg 20, Kusnacht, Zurich
Marelli, S A Aeromeccanica	Rue de la Fontaine 7, Geneva

Switzerland—contd

Nariva S A	Place de Cornavin, Geneva
Pfaff Nahmaschinenfabrik (Heinrich Gelbert)	Bahnhofstrasse 100, Zurich
Ponti, Gennari et Cie	Rue des Vieux Grenadiers 7, Geneva
Somatra Umschlags-und Transport A G	St Jakobstrasse 1, Basle
Strassberger, Paul	Via Canova 7, Lugano
Topic, Ant	Montreux

Turkey.

Aachener & Munchher Feur V A G	Ahen-Munih Han, Istanbul
Allianz und Stuttgarter Verein V A G	Anadolu Han, P O Box 79, Istanbul
Assicurazioni Generali	Sigorta Han, Galata, Istanbul and all branches in Turkey
Badische Assekuranz Ges A G	Hudavendigar Han, Istanbul
Cit, Cia Italiana di Turismo	Quais de Galata 157-159, Hudavendigar Han P O Box 1030, Istanbul, and all branches in Turkey
Deutscher Lloyd V A G	Istanbul
Donau Allgemeine V A G	Danub Sigorta Han, Galata, Istanbul
Ergir Bros	P K 16, Mersin
Froehlich, C, Halefi Edmund Ruff ve Sirketi	Sultanhaman, Kendros Han, 6, Istanbul
Instituto Nazionale Delle Assicurazioni	Karakoy Palas, Galata, Istanbul
Levant Marine Insurance & Reinsurance Co (Levant Soc Italiana di Assicurazioni e Riassicurazioni)	Istanbul
Levante & Co	Iskenderun
Levante, Emilos	Mersin
Madgeburger Feuer V G	Bahtiyar Han, Voyvoda Cad, Galata, Istanbul, and at Izmir
Mannheimer V G	Rue Kurekciler, Manhaym Han, Istanbul
"Mernak" Turkestan Sirketi Ltd	P K 134, Mersin
Nord Deutsche V G	Vitol Han, P O Box 282, Istanbul and P K 253, Izmir
Nordstern Allgemeine V A G	Voyvoda Cada, Danub Sigort Han, Galata Istanbul
Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà	Sark Han, Galata, Istanbul, and at Izmir
Ruff, Edmund	Kendros Han, 6, Istanbul
Ruff, Dr Enest	Kendros Han, 6, Istanbul
Solari, F, Ltd	Ataturk Cad, 2, Izmir and all branches in Turkey
Victoria zu Berlin Allgemeine V A G	Kurekdjiler Sok, Manhaym Han, Galata, Istanbul

Uruguay.

Marelli Motores S A	Uruguay 1117-19, Montevideo
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Venezuela.

Banco Alman Antioqueno	. All branches in Venezuela
Gathmann Hnos	Bolsa a Mercadores 36 and 48, Caracas.
Krafft & Co	Apartados 426 and 1861, Caracas
Maelzner, Walter	Torre a Madrices 17, Caracas

Yugoslavia

Bohm, Richard	. Jarze
"Dalmatia" d d Za Brodarstvo (owners of s s "Olga Topic")	Zagreb
"Gradjevina" Jugoslovensko Gradjevinisko A D	Knezev Spomenik 5, Belgrade
Ilirija Navigation Co, Ltd (owners of s s "Rosina Topic")	Susak
Industrija Platnenih Izdelkov D D Jarze	Jarze, and all branches in Yugoslavia
"Induvoz" Društvo za Uvoz Tekstilnih Proizvoda A D	Kralja Aleksandra Ul 2A, Belgrade
Nasebeni Bros . .	Nikole Spasica Ul 2, Belgrade
Paljaga, Drago .	Cankarj 16, Maribor
Pintar, Alojzij . .	Ljubljana
Pintar, Slavko	Beethovenova Ul 14, Ljubljana
Robiceva, Dr Anica	Kamniška Ul 2, Maribor
Rosija Fonsier	Belgrade
Slobodna Plovidba Topic D D (owners of s s "Ivan Topic," "Jurko Topic," "Serafin Topic")	Susak
Steyr-Damle Puch D S O J	Gajeva 21, Zagreb, and at Ljubljana

PART II —DELETIONS**Argentina**

Fanal, Soc de Resp Ltda	Peru, 139, Buenos Aires
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Brazil.

Filippone, G, & Cia	. Rua Sevedor Dantas 35A, Rio de Janeiro
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Japan

Bata Shoe Company, Ltd	68, Isemachi, Tokyo
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Mexico

Font, Julio Molina S en C	Paseo de la Reforma 27, Mexico D F
Reich, Jm	. Apartado 9052, Mexico D F

Turkey.

Soları F Ltd ve Giraud C J	Cumhuriyet, Bulvarı, Izmir
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PART III —AMENDMENTS**Guatemala**

For Hastedt Diestel & Cia	substitute Diestel, Hastedt & Cia
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Hungary

In relation to Magyar Hajozasi rt (Ungarische Schifffahrts A G) for (Owners of s s "Szent Gellert")	substitute (Owners of s s "Carola" ex s s "Szent Gellert")
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Mexico

For Exportadora & Importadora Cia (formerly Cia Exportadora de Productos Mexicanos), Calle Di Mora 9-22, Mexico D F, substitute Exportadora & Importadora Cia Soc de Resp Ltda, (formerly Cia Exportadora de Productos Mexicanos), Calle Di Mora 9-22, and Ave Juárez 56, Mexico D F

Morocco

Spanish Zone

For Wilmer, H & O, substitute Wilmer, H & O (Suers to H Toennies), Tetuan

Peru

In relation to Bodechtel, G for Avenida Arequipa 325, substitute Juon Arequipa San Marcelo 325, Apartado 82

For Peruana S A, substitute Fabrica de Calzado Peruana S A

In relation to Leemhuis, Weert, insert (Owner of Aux M V "Ollanta")

Spain

For Gonzalez, Fernando Vizcaino, substitute Vizcaino Gonzalez, Fernando

Switzerland

In relation to Kristallglas A G (formerly A Pfeiffer & Co) for Feuerthalen, substitute Schuetzen Strasse 191, Feuerthalen

Uruguay.

For Paoletti Cayani, Hugo, substitute Cayani, Hugo Paoletti

Yugoslavia

For E N I T, substitute E N I T (Ente Nazionale Italiana di Turismo)

Serial No 73.

No. 12 (28)-E. T./40, dated the 21st December, 1940.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Appointment of Inspector of Enemy Trading, Peshawar

No 12 (28)-E T /40, dated the 21st December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 100 of the Defence of India Rules the Central Government is pleased to appoint Mr A St John Wood, I P, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, North West Frontier Province, to be an Inspector of Enemy Trading under the said rule at Peshawar, with effect from the 21st December 1940.

Serial No. 74.

Press Note, dated the 3rd January, 1941.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Procedure for sending "personal parcels", remittances of money etc, to prisoners of war in Germany

Press Note, dated the 3rd January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Department —

Relations and friends of prisoners-of-war in Germany and elsewhere need have no anxiety that they will suffer from shortage of rations during this

hard winter. Standard food parcels, specially planned to supply what is lacking in the German rations, are sent weekly from the United Kingdom to every British or Indian prisoner-of-war whose address is known, whether or not his friends contribute to the cost, which is about 10 shillings per parcel. Contributions of money to help in this work will however be gratefully accepted by the Appeal Secretary, Red Cross and St John's Funds, Prisoners-of-War Department, St James's Palace, London, S W 1. Food parcels cannot be sent to prisoners by private individuals.

Standard parcels of clothing are also sent by the Red Cross and St John's organizations to prisoners-of-war. Certain articles of clothing may be included in "personal parcels" with other gifts of a purely personal kind, such parcels may only be sent once a quarter and then only by the next-of-kin. Parcels of books, games and so forth may however be sent direct to the prisoner by a firm in the United Kingdom which holds a permit, most of the big London stores and bookshops hold such permits.

As a temporary measure only, money not exceeding £2 a month may be sent to a British or Indian Commissioned Officer who is a prisoner-of-war by payment through Cox's Branch of Lloyds Bank, Limited, 6, Pall Mall, London, S W 1. Remittances of money for other ranks are not allowed.

The procedure for writing to, or otherwise communicating with, prisoners-of-war is rather complicated. Full details, with a leaflet issued by the General Post Office, London, can be obtained from the Red Cross Commissioner, 20, Talkatora Road, New Delhi. As the supply of these leaflets is limited, it is requested that only those directly concerned will apply for copies.

Serial No. 75.

No. 573-O R./6/40, dated the 14th January, 1941.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Further variations in the list of persons or bodies of persons considered to be 'enemy'

No 573-O R /6/40, dated the 14th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of rule 97 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Schedule annexed to its notification in the Defence Co-ordination Department, No 573-O R /40, dated the 30th September 1940,* shall be further varied by inserting the names and addresses specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

* See Fifth Series, Serial No 70

SCHEDULE

China.

Yokohama Rubber Co . . . All branches in China

Iran.

Atlaw Transport Tehran
 Hochtief S A Iranienne Tehran
 Holzmann, Phillip Tehran
 Ibttag, P Tehran
 Impiese Itahane All 'Esteio Orienti Tehran
 Oertel, R Tehran
 Rust, Heinrich Tehran

Japan.

Matsumoto and Co. Osaka and all branches in Japan
 Yokohama Rubber Co Tokio and all branches in Japan

Portugal.

Georg Lewandewsky Lisbon

Serial No. 76.

No. 112 (1)-E.T./41, dated the 18th January, 1941

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Carboys of Hydrogen Peroxide imported by "enemy firm" to vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property

No 112 (1)-E T /41, dated the 18th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to order that 250 carboys of Hydrogen Peroxide imported into the port of Bombay per s s "Tamagawa Maru", being the property of Messrs Takeda Shoten K K Ch (Ch Takeda and Company Limited), Osaka, a body of persons declared by the Central Government under clause (d) of rule 97 of the said Rules to be an enemy, shall vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India

Serial No 77.

No. 573-O.R./7/40, dated the 20th January, 1941.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Further variations in the list of persons or bodies of persons considered to be 'enemy'

No 573-O R /7/40, dated the 20th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of rule 97 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Schedule annexed to its notification in the Defence Co-ordination

Department, No 573-O R /40, dated the 30th September 1940,* shall be further varied —

- (a) by inserting the names and addresses specified in Part I of the Schedule hereto annexed,
- (b) by deleting the names and addresses specified in Part II of the Schedule hereto annexed, and
- (c) by making the amendments specified in Part III of the Schedule hereto annexed

SCHEDULE

PART I—ADDITIONS

Argentina

Coutinho, Caro y Cia	. Calle San Martin 232. Buenos Aires
Goisenhof, Arturo	Lavallo 1530, Buenos Aires
Hardt & Cia , Engelbert	Corrientes 378, Buenos Aires
Kellerhoff, Carlos	Sante fe 1364, Rosario
Laboratorio Quimico Biologico S A	Monroe 1378, Buenos Aires
Pawlowski, Juan	Bartolome Mitre 1265, Buenos Aires
Ramondene, Eduardo (Hijo)	Moreno 1111, Buenos Aires
Simoni, Vischer & Co , Ltda .	. Buenos Aires
Strohschnittter y Cia	Cangallo 315, Buenos Aires
Zbrojovka Cesko-lovenska S A	25 de Mayo 11, Buenos Aires

Bolivia

Harjes, H	Calle Colon 168, Casilla 526, La Paz
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Brazil

Alnoima Soc Machinas Ltda	Rua Sao Pedro 89, Rio de Janeiro
Auto Distribuidora Ltda , Soc (Auto moveis Mercedes Benz & Opel)	Rua Sen Euzebio 180 182, Rio de Janeiro and at Sao Paulo
Becker, Ernst	Rua do Ouvidor 169, Rio de Janeiro
Borstelmann & Cia	Rua do Bom Jesus 230, Recife, Pernam- buco, and Rua Sa e Albuquerque 90, Jaragua, Maceio
Buckup, P & Cia (Casa Trommel)	Ave Celso Garcia 409, Caixa Postal 2903 Sao Paulo.
Commissaria Italo Brasileira Ltda	Rua General Camara 35, Rio de Janeiro
Fabrica Nacional de Tambores Ltda	Rua Clelia 93, Sao Paulo and at Rio de Janeiro
Funtymod Fundicao de Typos Modernos Ltda	Rua Ribeiro de Lima 282, Sao Paulo
Kaucher, Walter	Santa Maria de Itabira
Krebs, W Fonseca & Cia , Ltda	Rua da Alfandega 189, Rio de Janeiro
Machinas Para Escripatorio Mercedes do Brasil Ltda	Rua da Quitanda 65, Rio de Janeiro and at Sao Paulo
Margutti, Stefano	Rua da Quitanda 96, Sao Paulo
Pinto, Alves y Cia	Rua Barao do Triumpho 27, Pernambuco

* See Fifth Series, Serial No 70

Brazil—*cont'd*

Ramann & Cia		Rua Florencio de Abreu 123, Sao Paulo and all branches in Brazil
Sekkel, Jacques	. . .	Ave Calogeras 6, Apartado 118, Rio de Janeiro
Silva, Amado Amandio		Rua Conselheiro Saraiva 41, Rio de Janeiro
Steinbach & Cia	.	Miguel Calmon 36, Bahia
Van Mastwyk B , & Cia Ltda	.	Ave Rodrigues Alves 145, Rio de Janeiro.
Ziemer & Cia	.	Rua General Camara 78, Rio de Janeiro and at Theophilo Ottom (Minas Geraes)
Ziemer, Otto		Rua H Barros 197, Rio de Janeiro

Bulgaria

"Sudostropa" Co., Ltd	. . .	Aksakoff 6, Sofia
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Chile

Curtex Ltd		Agustinas 1215, Santiago
Engel y Cia	.	Santo Domingo 808, Casilla 1481, Santiago
Establecimientos Pelikan Soc., Ltda		Rosas 1490, Santiago
Koreska, W , y Cia.	. . .	Monjitas 531, Casilla 13, Santiago.
Moreno, Armando		Casilla 4232, Santiago.
Renz, German	Oficina Blanco 1205, Casilla 1097, Valpa- raiso
Reutter, Juan	.	Catedral 1361, Casilla 1130, Santiago
Riegel & Cia		Ave Brasil 1373, Casilla 77V, Valparaiso
Schuch, Rodolfo		General Boonen Rivera 1995, Santiago
Steudel, Rolando		Magallanes.
Utgennant, Robert	.	Casilla 4232, Santiago.
Zimmer, A , & Cia.		Bandera 172, and Agustinas 1126, Santiago.

China.

Eiwa Yoko (Yung Wo)	86, Canton Road, Shanghai and all branch- es in China
Lanz, H , & Co		3, Customs Road, Chefoo.
Magnani, A	.	307, Broadway Mansions, Shanghai.
Pattison, A P , & Co	. . .	356, Peking Road, Shanghai.
Shanghai Mercantile Co.	. . .	233, Nanking Road, P. O Box 642, Shan- ghai
Shantung Traders Co , Ltd.	. . .	3, Customs Road, Chefoo
Unkel, H J	.	775, Changping Road, Shanghai
Weiss, Franz		2, Peking Road, Shanghai.

Colombia

Agfa-Foto, Almacen		Carrera 49, Medellin.
Arnhold, K. E.		Apartado Aereo 3842, Bogota
Balg, W		Apartado 802, Barranquilla.
Borne, A , & Cia	.	P. O. Box 145, Cali and at Armenia (Cal- das)
Gerding Hermanos		Calle 13, 7-44, Cali
"Induquimica"—Union Nacional de Quimica Industrial—		Bogota
Lindner, Foto Almacen	.	Calle 13, 7-66, Bogota

Colombia—contd

Stober, Adolfo	Calle 51-52, Medellin
Timm, H	Carrera, 9, 12 49, Bogota
Union Nacional de Quimica Industrial "Induquimica"	Bogota
Wolff, Herbert	Carrera 49, Medellin

Cuba

Barletta, Amadeo	Havana
Cinematografica Rafael Corpn San S A	San Rafael 4, Havana

Dominican Republic

Bayer Co , Inc	Ciudad Trujillo
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Greece

"Schering," S A Hellenique de Produits Pharmaceutiques S	Zinonon St 16, Athens
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Hungary

"Emit" Olasz Nemzeti Idegenforgalmi Propaganda Hivatal	Vaci-utca 9, Budapest IV.
Fiat Automobilok Magyar Eladasa r t	Dorottya-utca 2, and Arénautca 61, Buda- pest V
Hungarian Tungsten Lamp Works (John Kremenezky r t)	Vaci-utca 99, Budapest IV
Kremenezky, John r t —Hungarian Tungsten Lamp Works—	Vaci-utca 99, Budapest IV
Lehel, Jenő (Eugene) (Owner of s s "Carola" ex "Szent Gellert")	Szell Kalman-tér 21, Budapest
Olasz Allambasutak Kereskedelmi Kép- viseleto	Nador-utca 21, Budapest V
Olasz Nemzeti Idegenforgalmi Propa- ganda Hivatal "Emit"	Vaci-utca 9, Budapest IV
Olasz Tengerhajózası Társasagok	Thököly-utca 2, Budapest VII
Parisi, Francesco (Nemzetközi Szallito)	Falk Miska-utca 12, Budapest V.
United Incandescent Lamp & Electrical Co , Ltd , The	Vaci-utca 77, Budapest IV

Japan

Buchhandlung Gustav Fock G m b H Vertretung, Tokyo	Shiseido Bldg , Ginza Nishi 7-chome, Kyo- bashi-ku, Tokyo
Coutinho, Caro & Co , Japan Agency	651, Osaka Bldg , 1 Sozecho, Kitaku, Osaka and at Kobe
Hokuren (The Federation of Co-operative Soc of Hokkaido)	1, Nishi 1-chome, Kita-yojo, P O Box 32 Sapporo and all branches in Japan
Kasai Mercantile Co , Ltd	216, Sannomiya 2-chome, Kobe
Krayer, Dr C , & Co	324, Yaesu Bldg , 6, Marunouchi 2-chome Kojumachi-ku, Tokyo
Kurz, E J	23, Kamitomizaka ch o Koishikawa-ku, and c/o Illes & Co , Teikoku Seimei Bldg , Marunouchi 1-chome, Tokyo
Rothe, H.	Yokohama.
Takasago Chemical Industry Co	Tokyo and at Taihoku (Formosa)
Takasago Perfumery Co , Ltd	94, Shinshuku-machi, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, and at Osaka

Mexico

Amtmann Karl R	Ave Uruguay 66 and Insurgentes 320 and 324, Apartado 267, Mexico City
Cabezut y Cia Soc de Resp Ltda Alberto, M	Agencia Aduanal, Madero 405, Oriente, Tampico
Dorner, Hermann	Apartado 1036, Mexico City
Drogueria Regina S A	5 de Febrero y Regina, Mexico D F
Kade, Alberto Suers	Ave Uruguay 80, Mexico City
Kores Soc de Resp Ltda	Motolinia 9 Mexico City
"La Paloma" S A Ferreteria y Maquinaria	I La Catolica 59, Apartado 2761, Mexico D F
Michel, S A Christian	Ave Uruguay 37 Mexico City
Rimev Soc de Resp Ltda	Motolinia 20 Mexico D F

Peru

Saxonia Import Co, S A	Ica 258, Casilla 161, Lima
Vier y Galvan S A	Ayacucho 410, Lima

Portugal.

Barabino, Emanuele	Avenida Palace Hotel, Lisbon
Belard, Arthur Mantero	Rua de S Nicolau 26, Lisbon
Belard Carlos Mantero	Rua de S Nicolau 26, Lisbon
Balard Henrique Mantero	Rua de S Nicolau 26, Lisbon
Cabrita, A J	Rua do Amparo 25, Lisbon, and at Albufeira
Cabrita, Joaquim Vinhas	Rua do Amparo 25, Lisbon, and at Albufeira
Cazilis, Pierre (Herdeiro)	Rua de S Nicolau 26 Lisbon
Costa Junior & Cia	Rua da Prata 166, Lisbon
Da Fonseca, Jose Antonio	Rua da Sociedade Farmaceutica 50, Lisbon, and all branches in Portugal
Empresa Resmeira do Centro do Portugal Ltda	Rua da Madalena 133, Lisbon, and at Colmeias, Leiria
Internacional de Transportes Expressos, Agencia	Rua da Madalena 75, Lisbon and Rua Infante D Henrique 45 Oporto
Leitao & Lilienthal Ltda	Praca dos Restauradores 13, Lisbon
Produtos Africanos, Soc de	Rua de S Nicolau 26 Lisbon
Rabenau, Walter	Rua dos Fanquenos 136, Lisbon

Portuguese East Africa

Leidenberg, Justus	Caixa Postal 505, Lourenco Marques
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Portuguese Guinea

Agricola e Fabril da Guiné, Cia	Bubaque, Bissagos Islands
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Roumania

Forestiera Feltrinelli	Talmaciu Nr Siviu
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Spain

Anilinas S A	Calle Ausias March 16-18, Barcelona.
Banco Vitalicio de Espana	Rambla Cataluna 18, Barcelona
Corchos de Andalucia S A	Castelar 22, Seville
Corchoszum Hingste, S A	Castelar 22, Seville

Spain—contd

Geathom, AEG-ALSTHOM-I G E, Co S A	Paseo de Recoletos 17, Madrid, and all branches in Spain
Hansa y Cia Ricardo C	Serrano 17, Madrid
Kruckenberger, Gustavo	Lepanto 2, Vigo
Orphanides, N G	Reus, Tarragona
S A E M A R (S A Esp de Empresas Maritime)	Alcala 45, Madrid
Zerollo, Fratelli	Via Layetana 20, Barcelona

Balearic Islands

Geathom, AEG-ALSTHOM-I G E, Co S A	Palma de Mallorca
Naviera Mallorquina (owned by Damian Ramis)	Ave Antonio Maura 50, Palma Majorca.
(Owners of Aux "Cala Antio," "Cala Contesta," "Cala Fallo," "Cala Gahota," "Cala Llamp," "Cala Llonga," "Cala Marsal," "Cala Mondrago," "Cala Morlanda," "Cala Murta," "Cala Pi," "Cala Reyssgat," "Cala Tuent," "Juanot Colom," "Manuel Guasp")	
Ramis Damian (owner of Naviera Mallorquina)	Ave Antonio Maura 50, Palma Majorca

Switzerland.

Aarewerke A G	Obere Vorstadt 37, Brugg.
Areama A G	Talstrasse 11, Zurich
Aero Metall A G	Theaterstrasse 20, Zurich
Agfa Photo A G	Bleicherweg 10, Zurich
Albiswerk Zurich, A. G	Albisriederstrasse 245, Zurich
Aluminium Rolling & Press Works, Ltd	Tramstrasse 56, Munchenstein, Basle
Aluminium-Verkaufsstelle Munchenstein A G	Tramstrasse 56, Munchenstein, Basle
Amann, Alois, in Hohenems Filiale St Gallen	Webergasse 5, St Gallen.
Ammann, August	Au, St Gallen
Ammonia Casale S A	Massagno.
Amor Skin Corp'n A G Zurich	Werdmuhlestrasse 5, Zurich
"Astra" Beteiligungs und Verwaltungs G m b H	Bondastrasse, Chur
Attenberger H Hapag-Reisebureau A G	Bahnhofstrasse 90, Zurich
Bianca & Co	Hafnerstrasse 10, Zurich
Blatter Josef	Au, St Gallen
Bohnemberger, Friedrich, Verlag Stuttgart Filiale Zurich	Tödi-strasse 67, Zurich
Brandt vorm Apotheke Rich A G	Finsterwaldstrasse 95. Schaffhausen
Caesar u Loietz, Halle a S, Zweigniederlassung Zurich	Limmatstrasse 45, Zurich
Campari, Davide, Lugano	Via Vincenzo D' Alberti 12, Lugano
Cerevisia A G	Limmatquai 1, Zurich
Eilers, Wilhelm, Jr, Bielefeld Zweigniederlassung Zurich	Sternhaldenstrasse 63, Zurich
Engel, C, & Co	Egnacherweg
Ewel & Co	Brandschenkestrasse 20, Zurich
Fayaud, W Adriano	Chiasso
Fiat Automobil-Handels A G Verkaufsstelle Zurich	Wiesenstrasse 7-9, Zurich

Switzerland—*contd*

Finanziaria Assicurativa Milano, Succur-	Stadthausquai 7, Zurich
saledi Zurigo Soc	
"Finelectra" Finanzgesellschaft	tur Bahnhofstrasse 70, Aarau, Aarau
Elektrizitäts-Beteiligungen A G	
Fischer & Reichsteiner Successori	Chiasso
Golvag A G Goliath-Vertrieb	Oberdorfstrasse 3, Zurich
Graf, Theo	Fraumunsterstrasse 14, Zurich
Grieder, Ernst, A G	Hauptstrasse 56, Kreuzlingen
Gutermanns Nähseiden A G	Stampfenbachstrasse 12, Zurich
Haasse Schriftdruckerei A G	Münchenstein
Haff, Gebrüder C, H & F, A G Handel	Bahnhofplatz 5, Zurich
in Reisszeugen und Mathematischen	
Instrumenten	
Haubensack, Emanuel	Nußendorf, Zurich
Hauff-Fabrikate-Verkaufs A G	Loewenstrasse 19, Zurich
Haymann, J Konstanz Filiale Kreuzlin-	Hafenstrasse 111, Kreuzlingen
gen	
Hüb, Siegfried Konstanz Filiale Kreuz-	Bahnhofstrasse 31, Kreuzlingen
lingen	
Holzveredlung A G, für	Loewenstrasse 11, Zurich
Hermann, Franz, Bregenz Zweignieder-	St Margrethen, St Gallen
lassung St Margrethen	
Imprese Elettriche dell' America Latina	Mesocco
(Latinalux)	
Isiaseide	Breganzona
"Italelvetica" di Partecipazione Finan-	Chur
ziarie ed Industriali S A	
Jenschik Reisedienst Urania	Heimatweg 1, Lucerne
Justa, S A	Lugano
Kartro A G	Bahnhofstrasse 86, Zurich
Keramische Rohstoff A G	Bahnhofstrasse 46, Zurich
Klement & Spaeth, Parfumerie & Seifen-	Romanshorn
fabriken Ravensburg Zweigniederlas-	
sung Romanshorn	
Klepper-Sporterzeugnisse, A G für	Uraniastrasse 14, Zurich
Klingelberg Söhne, W Ferd Rems-	Hotzestrasse 45, Zurich
cheid, Zweigniederlassung Zurich	
Königer & Sohn, Karl G m b H Kat-	Torgasse 2, Zurich
towitz Zweigniederlassung Zurich	
Kosmos A G für Internationale Trans-	Basle
porte	
Krebs, Dr, Strebel-Kessel & Radiatoren	Fluelastrasse 19, Zurich
Lackfarben A G, Berlin Filiale Kreuz-	Unterseestrasse 32, Kreuzlingen
lingen	
Leukon A G	Freigutstrasse 7, Zurich.
"Limmat" Industrie und Handels A G	Talstrasse 11, Zurich
Lorenzoni, Valeriano Ditta in Verona	Chiasso
Filiale di Chiasso	
Mannhart, J C, Konstanz Filiale, Kreuz-	Hauptstrasse 61A, Kreuzlingen.
lingen	
Manometer A G	Andreasstrasse 9, Zurich.

Yugoslavia

Adria Portland Cement (Jadransko Anonimo Društvo za Cement Portland)	Split
Beiersdorf P & Co Jugoslav d s o j	Gregorciceva ul 24, Maribor
Dalmatija d d za Tvorenje Cementa Portland	Split
Dunavska Banka (Donau Bank)	Kralja Petia 45, Belgrade
"Elin" Jugoslavensko Društvo za Električnu Industriju d d	Staičević 6, Zagreb and all branches in Yugoslavia
Ferić, Marin (Owners of s s "Galeb," "Sveti Duje," "Vicko Ferić")	Split
Tomljenović & Co	Kneginje Perside 77, Belgrade
Tomljenović, Dragan	Kneginje Perside 77, Belgrade

PART II—DELETIONS**Argentina**

Hahn, Alberto e Hijos	Cangallo 1873, Buenos Aires
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Bolivia

Figliozzi, Hnos	La Paz
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Brazil

"Dako" do Brasil, Soc	Rua Barao Paranapiacaba 3 and Rua Stefano 16a, Sao Paulo
Orion S A Fabricas	Ramaes 13, Rua Joaq Carlos 91, Sao Paulo

Costa Rica.

Rimolo, Hermanos	San José
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Ecuador

Almeida, Lucindo	Quito
Navarro, Manuel	Quito
Oiantia, Luis	Quito

Greece

Hadjimichaeli, P	Athens
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Guatemala

Guttmann, Leon & Co	Sa Avo Sui 6, Guatemala City
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Morocco**SPANISH ZONE—**

Trujillo Zafra, Jose e Hijos (Owners of s s "Jose Trujillo" and "Caranza")	Ave 18 de Julio, Ceuta
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Peru

Benavides & Cia	Union 429, Lima
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Portugal

Cabral, Victor de Souza	Praca Duque da Terceira 24, Lisbon
Conserveira do Sul de Angola, Ltda	Rua dos Fanqueiros 257, Lisbon.
Europea Cia de Seguros	Rua Nova do Almada 64, Lisbon
La Paloma Ltda	Praca Duqueda Terceira 24, Lisbon.
Pereira, Duarte Ltda	Rua do Comercio 28, Lisbon
Stichaner, Guilherme Luis Anselmo	Praca Duque da Terceira 24, Lisbon.
Stichaner Roth, Martin	Praca Duque da Terceira 24, Lisbon

Portuguese West Africa

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Conserveira do Sul de Angola | . | . | Porto Alexandre, Angola |
| Pereira, Duarte Ltda | . | . | Loanda, Angola and all branches in Portuguese West Africa |

Spain

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------|
| Vizcaino Gonzalez Fernando | | Almeria |
|----------------------------|--|---------|

Switzerland

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------|
| Knorr-Nahrmittel A G | | Thayngen |
| Maf, S A | | Agno, Tessin |

Turkey

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Haydar Nazlı, Mustafa | . | Veysel Hamamı Cıkmaşı, Izmir |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------|

PART III—AMENDMENTS**Argentina**

- In relation to "Bayer" La Quimica S A, add — and all branches in Argentina
For Boker y Cia, substitute Boker & Cia Soc de Resp Ltda

Brazil

- In relation to Feddersen & Cia, for Rua Marechal Andreira 253, Rio Grande do Sul,
substitute Rua Marechal Andrea 253, Rio Grande and Porto Alegre
For Petersen Michahelles & Cia, Ltda, substitute Michahelles e Cia Ltda (formerly
Peteisen Michaholles & Cia, Ltda)

Colombia

- For "Banco Alman Antioqueno All branches in Colombia" substitute
"Banco Aleman Antioqueno Bogota, and all branches in Colombia"
In relation to Weiser Dr & Heiring Suc, for (P O Box No 1492) Almacen Lindner
Bogota, substitute Calle 13, 7-66 and Calle 69, 6-18 P O Box 1492 Bogota

Hungary

- For Magyar Hajozası rt (Ungarische Schiffahrts A G) (Owners of s s "Carola"
Ex "Szent Gelleit"), substitute Magyar Hajozası rt (Ungarische Schiffahrts,
A G)

Iraq

- In relation to "Societe Anonyme Egyptienne de-Chaussures Bata" add at end
"Alexendrie Dept, Iraq"

Kwantung Leased Territory.

- In relation to Bata Shoe Co, Ltd, for Dairen, substitute 68 Isemachi, Dairen

Spain

- For Electro-Quimica de Flix Soc, Tarragona, substitute Electro-Quimica de Flix
S A, Flix, Tarragona
In relation to Frutos Secos, S A, for Barcelona, substitute Tarragona
In relation to Italia Seguros Maritimes add and at Calle Martin 8, Seville

Switzerland

- For Kristallglas, A G (formerly A Pfeiffer & Co) substitute Kristallglaswerk A G
(formerly A Pfeiffer & Co)
In relation to Schweiz Italien A G for Basle, substitute Bahnhofstrasse 80, Zurich.

Turkey.

- For Froehlich C Halefi Edmund Ruff ve Sirketi Sultanhamam, Kendros Han 6
Istanbul substitute Frohlich C Halefi Dr Ernest Ruff ve Sirketi y Topuzoglu,
Manhayım Han, Galata, Istanbul
In relation to Ruff Edmund for Kendros Han 6, substitute Manhayım Han, Galata
In relation to Ruff Dr Ernest for Kendros Han 6, substitute Manhayım Han,
Galata

Uruguay.

In relation to La Internacional Cia de Seguros, for Calle Piedras 387, substitute :
Calle Juan C Gomez 1518

Venezuela.

For " Banco Alman Antioqueno All branches in Venezuela " substitute " Banco
Aleman Antioqueno Caracas and all branches in Venezuela "

Serial No. 78.

No. 158 (1)-E.T./41, dated the 27th January, 1941.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Property of enemy firm to vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property

No 158 (1)-E T /41, dated the 27th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to order that all property in British India, moveable and immoveable, belonging to, or held by, or managed on behalf of, the Cesa d'Italia, Bombay, being enemy property, shall vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India

Serial No 79.

No 183 (1)-E T./41, dated the 27th January, 1941.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

*Shares held by Mr Jan Bata in the Bata Shoe Co , Ltd , to vest in the
Custodian of Enemy Property*

No 183 (1)-E T /41, dated the 27th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to order that the shares held in the Bata Shoe Company Limited, Calcutta, by Mr Jan Bata, being a person declared by the Central Government under clause (d) of rule 97 of the said Rules to be an enemy, shall vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India

Serial No 80.

No 573-O.R./8/40, dated the 1st February, 1941.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

*Further variations in the list of persons or bodies of persons considered to
be 'enemy'*

No 573-O R /8/40, dated the 1st February 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of rule 97 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Schedule annexed to its notification in the Defence Co-ordination

Department, No 573-O R /40, dated the 30th September 1940,* shall be further varied—

- (a) by inserting the names and addresses specified in Part I of the Schedule hereto annexed,
- (b) by deleting the names and addresses specified in Part II of the Schedule hereto annexed, and
- (c) by making the amendments specified in Part III of the Schedule hereto annexed

SCHEDULE

PART I—ADDITIONS

Argentina

Argentina de Comercio S A, Cia	Moreno 970, Buenos Aires
"Cadecm"	
Buessau, Carlos	Alsina 890, Buenos Aires
"Cadecm" Cia Argentina de Comercio S A	Moreno 970, Buenos Aires
Engels & Cia, Soc de Resp Ltda	Chacabuco 430, Buenos Aires
Gunther & Cia Alfredo	Balcarce 627, Casilla 936, Buenos Aires
Henschel e Hijos S A	25 de Mayo 145, Buenos Aires
Hohner, M, S A Comercial e Importadora (formerly M Hohner Ltda Soc de Resp Ltda)	Alsina 1156, Buenos Aires
Hohner, Matthew	Alsina 1156, Buenos Aires
Hormopharma Argentina, S A	San Martin 492, Buenos Aires
Nobel y Naumann	25 de Mayo 145, Buenos Aires
Vsetecka, Miroslav	Calle Peru 457, Buenos Aires
Walser, Walt & Cia	Florida 486, Buenos Aires
Wernicke, Dr German	Alsina 1156, Buenos Aires

Bolivia

Drogueria por Mayor de Ulrich Reye	Calle Yanacocha 243-247, Casilla 525, La Paz
Encinas, Gerardo	La Paz
Gundlach, Cornelius F (Casa Gundlach)	Cajon de Correo 15, La Paz
Gunther, Ernesto Suers Inc	Sorata

Brazil

Acos Styria Ltda	Rua Theophilo Ottoni 66, Rio de Janeiro
Bartilotti & Cia	Rua Santos Dumont 31, Bahia
Buchheister, Alfredo	Rua da Quitanda 47, Caixa Postal 1421, Rio de Janeiro
Commercial Alto Parana, Cia	Rua Libero Badaro 137, Sao Paulo, and all branches in Brazil
Corneta, Ltda	Rua Turiassu 309, Sao Paulo
Da Fonseca, Joao Althino	Rua da Italia 12, Bahia

Brazil—contd

Danneman, Cia de Charutos	Rua Portugal 1, Bahia, and at Rio de Janeiro
Geco, Ltda, Soc	Rua Theophilo Ottoni 35-44, Rio de Janeiro
Hamburgueza Sul Americana, Cia	Andradas 1290, Porto Alegre, and all branches in Brazil
Kiefer, Otto	Rua Joao Briccola 10, Ave Atlantica 5, Caixa Postal 3285, Sao Paulo
Luuk & Kleiner, Ltda	Rua Theophilo Ottoni 89, Rio de Janeiro
Luk, Paul	Rua Theophilo Ottoni 89, Rio de Janeiro
Mahlmann, Emil	Andradas 1290, Porto Alegre
Melhoramentos de Sao Paulo, Cia (Weiszflog Irmaos)	Rua Libero Badaro 443, Sao Paulo and at Rua Goncalves Dias 9, Rio de Janeiro
Olympia Machinas de Escrever, Ltda	Rua Theophilo Ottoni, 86, Caixa Postal 2754, Rio de Janeiro
Schaeffer & Cia (Uniao de Ferros)	Vol da Patria 294-304 Porto Alegre

Chile

Benheim, Dr Robert	Bandera 575, Santiago
Garcia, Felix	Santo Domingo 1231, Santiago
Haeusler, Luis	Compania 1288, Santiago
Said e Hijos	Doce de Febrero 29, Santiago, and Quillota
Voelker & Kuhnt	Ahunada 236, Santiago
Worthmann y Cia, Ltda	Bandera 172 P O Box 1338, Santiago

China

Beister, K	178, Taku Road, Tientsin
China Hat Co —Sheng Hsi Foo Hat Co	75, Rue du Chaylard, Tientsin
Dupuy, Jerome Charrairon	Shanghai
Henschel China Truck Sales Organisation (Henschel and Sohn G m b H Kassel)	233, Nanking Road, Shanghai, and at 178, Taku Road, Tientsin
Leconte, Fernand	15 Rue Courbet, Tientsin
Melchers Engineering Corpn	233, Nanking Road Shanghai, and at 178, Taku Road, Tientsin
Riggio, L & Co, S A	107, Museum Road, Shanghai
Schuster, Ernst	242, Hamilton House, Shanghai
Sheng Hsi Foo Hat Co (China Hat Co)	75, Rue du Chaylard, Tientsin
Sostmann	Yamato Hotel, Mukden (Manchuria)

Colombia

Bauer y Cia	Calle 12, 7-25, Bogota
Deco Mills S A	Carrera 12, 13-56, Bogota
Horn, Jose (Almacen "Mil Nove-dades")	Calle 12, 7-32, Carrera 7, 16-19, Bogota
Palmer, Kurt	20 de Julio, Paseo Colon, P O Box 258 Barranquilla
Trulladora "Deco" (Deco Mills S A)	Carrera 12, 13-56 Bogota
Von Dewitz, A	Carrera 12, 13-56, Apartado Aereo 3507, Bogota

Costa Rica

Casavallone, Luis
Ortuno, Manuel

Punta Arenas
San Jose

Dominican Republic

Perez & Co (Brigido Fernandez Edificio Copello, Apartado 404, Ciudad
Perez) Trujillo

Ecuador

Industrial Corozo Ecuador, S A. . Manta

Eire.

A E G , Electric Co , Ltd	8, Merrion Square, Dublin.
Allianz und Stuttgarter Verein In- surance Co , Ltd	111, Grafton St , Dublin
Dublin Electrical Engineering Co , Ltd	49, Middle Abbey St , Dublin
German Academy	18, Upper Mount St Dublin
German News Agency .	37, Nassau St , Dublin
Held & Son, Ltd , Michael	72, Francis St , Dublin
Irish A E G Electric Co	8, Merrion Square, Dublin

Irish-German Academic Bureau	18, Upper Mount St , Dublin
Siemens-Schuckert (Ireland), Ltd	49, Middle Abbey St , Dublin
Siemens-Schuckert Manufacturing Co (I F S) Ltd	49, Middle Abbey St , Dublin

Greece

Heinrich, Dr Kurt	Panepistimiou, 17, Athens
Klob, Martin	Eolou St , 41, P O Box 57, Athens
Wirseing Phillip	Zinonos St , 5, Athens

Guatemala

" Colibri " Almacen—Rodolfo Reiffen	7A, Ave Sur, No 12, Apartado 19, Guatemala City
La Perla S A	6A, Ave Sur y 9A Calle, Apartado 135, Guatemala City
Reiffen Rodolfo (Almacen "Colibri")	7A, Ave Sur, No 12, Apartado 19, Guatemala City

Hungary.

Adriatica Egyesult Tenger hajozasi r t	Vorosmarty tar 4, Budapest
Adriatica Forgalmi Ikoda K F T	Nador-utca 21, Budapest V
Magnezit Ipar, r t	Gyomroi-utca 48, Budapest

Japan

Boffa, R & G , S A	Tokyo
Dell'Oro & Co	91, Yamashita-cho, Nakaku, P O Box 37, Yokohama
Fenati, Dr A	Imperial Hotel, Tokyo
Homborg, Dr W	c/o Roebling Steel Works Ltd , 1, Kaigan- dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe, and 73 1/2 Takigahira, Shioya, Tarumicho, Akashi.

Kwantung Leased Territory.

Boffa, R & G, S A
Yokohama Rubber Co, Ltd

Dairen
Dairen

Mexico.

Simon, Roberto
Veerkamp S A Casa

Apartado 144, Mexico D F
Meisones 21, Apartado 851, Mexico City.

Peru

Said e Hijos

Arequipa

Portugal

Alves, Laura Mantero Belard de
Mandonca

Rua de S Nicolau 26, Lisbon

Belard Francisco Mantero
Cazalis, Amelia Mantero Belard
Da Palma José Afonso . . .

Rua de S Nicolau 26, Lisbon
Rua de S Nicolau 26, Lisbon
Ave Almirante Reis 230, and Rua Carvalho
Araujo 159, Lisbon

Mantero, Maria Amelia Belard
Marin, Jose Olivares
Resinagem Nacional Ltda
Verarde, Dr Antonio Mantero Belard
Weber & Cia

Rua de S Nicolau 26, Lisbon
Rua de S Nicolau 26, Lisbon
Alcobaca
Rua de S Nicolau 26, Lisbon
Galeria de Paris 82, Oporto, and at Rua dos
Correiros 71, Lisbon

Salvador

La Princesa .

San Salvador

Spain

Bodegas Levantinas Espanolas S A
Fricke, Enrique
Scholtz Hermanos, S A

Valencia
Calle Carros 6, Malaga, and at Cartagena.
Don Christian 9, Malaga

Sweden

Landsveik, Aktiebolaget . . .

Landskrona

Switzerland

Baumwoll-Industrie A G . . .
Bianchi, Carlo
Blankart, L & Co
Bronner & Cie A G
"Elfa" Elektro - Chemische Fabrik
Francke
Hellmuth & Cie, Loerrach,
Filiale Basel
Hellmuth, Fritz
Hellmuth, Hans
"Imbert-Gas" A G
Kanderner Tonwarenfabrik, Ernest
Kammueler, Kandern, Filiale
Basel

Dietikon, Zurich
Gartenstrasse 12, Zurich
Stadthausquai 7, Zurich
Aeschengraben 33, Basle
Rohrerstrasse 84, Aarau
Mattenstrasse 76, Basle
Mattenstrasse 76, Basle
Mattenstrasse 76, Basle
Rohrerstrasse 76, Aarau
Drahtzugstrasse 14, Basle.

Turkey

Adriatica S Vapur Agentası
 Faraggi, Leon (Faracı)
 Laster, Silberman & Co
 Petek Turk Ltd Sirketi
 Tekinalp, Munis

Galata, Istanbul
 Nisantasiyan Han, Galata, Istanbul
 Hovagimyan Han, Galata, Istanbul
 Guven Han, Galata, Istanbul
 Guven Han, Galata Istanbul

Uruguay

Morales, Jose Garcia
 Rossati y Cia

Uruguay 1379, Montevideo
 Calle San Jose 1080, Montevideo

Venezuela

Pina, Miguel

Apartado 374, Caracas

Yugoslavia

Egger, Michale
 Elka A D
 Gunther Wagner K D
 Huetter, Dr Karl
 Jugo-Montan A D
 " Montana "
 " Remtor-Import " (Remington-Im-
 port)
 " Styria-Celik D D ", Industrijsko
 i Trgovacko

Kumiciceva 6, Zagreb
 Backvarska Ul 26, Zagreb
 Klaiava 58, Zagreb
 Villa Huetter, Podused nr Zagreb
 Belgrade
 Knez Pavla 5, Belgrade
 Pasiceva Ul 14, Belgrade
 Kraljice Marije Ul 25, Zagreb, and at Karad-
 jordjeva 71, Belgrade

PART II—DELETIONS
Argentina

Berger, Curt y Cia , Soc de Resp
 Ltda

25 de Mayo 385-92, Buenos Aires

Spain

Minerales y Productos Metalurgicos

Ercilla 16, Bibao

Switzerland.

Chemische Fabrik Brugg A G.
 Vogel, Emil . . .

Brugg
 Ottenweg 30, Zurich

Uruguay.

Berger, Curt y Cia

Calle Cerrito 677, Montevideo

PART III—AMENDMENTS
Brazil

In relation to—

Van Mastwyk B & Cia Ltda *add* and all branches in Brazil

China.

In relation to "Yokohama Rubber Co " *add* " Ltd " at the end of the first column and in the second column for " All branches in China " *substitute* " Mukden, and all branches in Manchuria "

Iran

For "Atlaw Transport, Tehran" substitute "Atlas Transport, Ave Lalezar Tehran"

In relation to "Hochtief S A Iramienne" add "Rue Hedayat," before Tehran

In relation to "Holzmann, Phillip" add "Ave Seyyum Esfand," before Tehran

For "Ibttag, P Tehran" substitute "Ibttag Ave Pahlevi, Tehran"

For "Imprese Italiane All" Estero Orienti Tehran" substitute "Imprese Italiane All" estero Oriente (Moassesseh Italiani Dar Kharedjeh Charch) Ave Shah, Tehran"

In relation to "Oertel, R" add "Ave Tewfigh," before Tehran

In relation to "Rust, Heinrich" add "Ave Raphael," before Tehran

Japan

In relation to "Matsumoto and Co add 'Ltd' at the end of the first column and in the second column add "9, Kawaramachi 4 chome, Higoshi ku, P O Box 54," before Osaka

In relation to "Yokohama Rubber Co" add "Ltd" at the end of the first column and in the second column substitute "San ei Bldg, 7, Tamura-cho 5 chome, Tokyo, Yokohama, and all branches in Japan" for the existing entry

Portugal

For "George Lewandowsky Lisbon" substitute "Lewandowsky, Georg Apartado 360, Lisbon"

Serial No. 81.

No. 158 (1)-E.T./41, dated the 5th February, 1941.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Property of Casa d'Italia ceases to vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property

No 158 (1)-E T /41, dated the 5th February, 1941, Issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 158 (1)-E T /41, dated the 27th January 1941,* the Central Government is pleased to order that all property, moveable and immovable, belonging to, or held by, or managed on behalf of, the Casa d'Italia, Bombay, which was vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India by the said Notification, shall cease to vest in the said Custodian of Enemy Property, and shall re-vest in the said Casa d'Italia

Serial No 82

No 183 (5)-E.T./41, dated the 8th February, 1941.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Sea Weed imported by enemy firm to vest in the custodian of Enemy Property

No 183 (5)-E T /41, dated the 8th February, 1941, Issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to order that

* See Serial No 78 in this Series

50 cases of Sea Weed imported into the port of Bombay per S S "Ono Mau" being the property of Messrs Takeda Shoten K K Co (Ch Takeda and Company, Limited), Osaka, a body of persons declared by the Central Government under clause (d) of rule 97 of the said Rules to be an enemy, shall vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India

Serial No 83

No. 43 (47)-E T /40, dated the 12th February, 1941.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Property of Messageries Maritimes Company (Madias Bianchi) ceases to vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property

No 43 (47)-E T /40, dated the 12th February, 1941, Issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that all property in British India, moveable or immovable, belonging to, or held by or managed on behalf of, the Messageries Maritimes Company, a body of persons incorporated in France, and under the control of the Madias Bianchi of the said company, which vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India by virtue of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 49 (23)-Tt (W)/40, dated the 25th June 1940, shall cease to vest in the said Custodian, and shall re-vest in the said Company

Serial No 84

No 573-O R./9/40, dated the 12th February, 1941.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Further variations in the list of persons or bodies of persons considered to be 'enemy'

No 573-O R /9/40, dated the 12th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of rule 97 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the Schedule annexed to its notification in the Defence Co-ordination Department, No 573-O R /40, dated the 30th September 1940, shall be further varied by inserting the names and addresses specified in the Schedule hereto annexed

SCHEDULE

China

North Continental Trading Corporation	Tientsin
Sunderlal, M C	Shanghai

Iran

Barbieri, Giuseppe	Tehran
Formenton, Luigi	Tehran
Sherkat Sahami Lubel	Tehran

Japan

Heisen Yoko

Kobe

Hoppe, J

Tokyo

Sankyo Company, Ltd

Tokyo and all branches in Japan

Panama

Centro American A de Navegacion Cia Q

Panama

Spain

Mailesqhy Serras E Inc

Barcelona

Turkey

Heskiadanon Fils

Istanbul

Orient Export, Ltd

Istanbul

Parma, A

Istanbul and Izmir

Sperco, Fratelli

Istanbul and Izmir

Yugoslavia

Jugo Slavenska Banker A D D

Zagreb

Brodarstvo Braca Eric

Split

Spad Splitsko Parobrodarsko

Split

Zetska Plovidba A D

Kotor

Serial No 85**No. 112 (1)-E.T./41, dated the 13th February, 1941.**

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Red Phosphorus and Camphor Powder imported by "enemy" to vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property

No 112 (1)-E T /41, dated the 13th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to order that 20 cases of Red Phosphorus and 75 cases of Camphor Powder imported into the port of Bombay per S S "Tamagawa Maru", being the property of Messrs Takeda Shoten K K Ch (Ch Takeda and Company Limited), Osaka, a body of persons declared by the Central Government under clause (d) of rule 97 of the said Rules to be an enemy, shall vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India

Serial No 86**No. 25-X, dated the 13th February, 1941.**

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

The French Establishment in India (Application of Laws) Order, 1941

No 25-X, dated the 13th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the External Affairs Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, as applicable to the French Establishments in India by virtue of the Declaration of His Majesty in Council published with

the notification of the Government of India in the External Affairs Department No 24-X, dated the 13th February 1941, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Order, namely —

1 (1) This Order may be called the French Establishments in India (Application of Laws) Order, 1941

(2) It shall come into force at once

2 In this Order,—

“Agreement” means the Agreement dated the 28th January 1941, between the Governor of the French Establishments in India of the one part and His Britannic Majesty’s Consul General in the said Establishments acting on behalf of the Governor-General in Council of the other part,

“French Establishments” means the French Establishments in India;

“Indian Law” includes any law, ordinance, order, bye-law, rule or regulation passed or made at any time by any competent legislature, authority or person in British India

3 All-Indian laws for the time being in force in British India which are relatable whether directly or indirectly to—

- (i) the imposition and enforcement of prohibitions or restrictions on the import or export of goods,
- (ii) the levy of customs duties on the import or export of goods,
- (iii) the levy of light-dues on vessels arriving at or departing from ports, and
- (iv) the levy of any central excise duty on goods manufactured or produced in British India, shall, in so far as their application is required for the purposes of the Agreement, have effect in the French Establishments as if those Establishments were part of British India

Provided that—

- (i) the said Indian laws shall not be deemed to authorise any act not in conformity with the provisions of the Agreement,
- (ii) for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Indian laws to, or in respect of, the French Establishments, any court or authority may construe the provisions thereof with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper in order to adapt them to the matter before that court or authority

Serial No. 87.

No. 529-O R./6/40, dated the 19th February, 1941

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Roumania to be considered as “enemy territory”

No 529-O R /6/40, dated the 19th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department —

In pursuance of sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of rule 2 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to notify Roumania to be enemy territory

Serial No 88.

No. 43 (57)-E.T /40, dated the 20th February, 1941.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Shares held in the firm of W H Maritime Ltd , Bombay, by an "enemy" to vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property

No 43 (57)-E T /40, dated the 20th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to order that the shares held in the firm of W H Martin Limited, Bombay, by Dr W H Martin, Bangkok, being a person declared by the Central Government under clause (d) of rule 97 of the said Rules to be an enemy, shall vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India

Serial No 89

No. 168-1 (2)-W /39, dated the 22nd February, 1941

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND THE CONTROL OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Business of the enemy firm of "Allianz Und Stuttgarter Life Insurance Bank Limited" to be carried on

No 168-1 (2)-W /39, dated the 22nd February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department —

In pursuance of clause (c) of sub-rule (2) of rule 113A of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that Messrs A F Ferguson and Company who have been authorised under sub-rule (1) of the said rule to carry on the business of the enemy firm known as the Allianz Und Stuttgarter Life Insurance Bank Limited shall not be bound by any obligation or limitation imposed on them, as agent of the said enemy firm, by or under any law in respect of the following matters, namely —

(1) The matters specified in sections 3, 11, 13, 15, 16, 27, 28, 40, 43, 44, 47, 50, 63 and 64 of the Insurance Act 1938 (IV of 1938)

(2) The submission of an annual balance-sheet or statement in the form of a balance-sheet in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 277 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913)

PART IV

THE CONTROL OF TEA, RUBBER, COFFEE, ETC.

Serial No. 96.

Press Communique, dated the 2nd December, 1940.

THE CONTROL OF TEA, RUBBER, ETC

Coffee Control Scheme.

Press Communiqué, dated the 2nd December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

The coffee industry which is concentrated in the provinces of Madras and Coorg and the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin has lost a considerable proportion of its export market as a result of the war

2 At the beginning of September the Coffee Industry discussed the best method of meeting the loss of export markets, and in the middle of that month the Honorable the Commerce Member attended a meeting in Madras at which representatives of all coffee interests and of Governments and States concerned were present. This meeting drew up an agreed scheme for dealing with the situation. This scheme was circulated to the Indian Coffee Cess Committee, the Government of Madras, the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, and the three Indian States and accepted by all. The main features are —

- (a) Registration of all growers owning coffee estates of an aggregate area of 25 acres or more and of estates owned by such growers
- (b) Licensing of coffee curing establishments
- (c) Control of the scheme to be in the hands of an Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board consisting of members of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee with some additional members. The principal Executive Officer will be a Government official appointed by the Central Government
- (d) Division of the crop, whether cured or uncured, of each registered estate into two parts—one for internal sale and the other for delivery to a surplus pool—the percentage regulating the division being the same for each estate
- (e) Existing cess on exports to be continued and an excise to be levied on the quotas allotted for internal sale
- (f) All registered growers will be free to sell on the internal market the quota of cured coffee allotted for internal sale but a licence will be required for the sale of any uncured coffee included in a quota
- (g) The balance of the crop delivered to the surplus pool to be controlled by the Board. The Board to arrange for export sales and all exports otherwise than by the Board to be prohibited. The Board to have power to release from the surplus pool for sale on the internal market so as to ensure control of prices. Sale proceeds of surplus pool to be divided proportionately between all growers delivering coffee to it
- (h) The Central Government will have power to fix maximum whole-sale prices
- (i) Existing powers and duties of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee to be continued by the Board

3 In view of the unanimity of opinion among the various interests the Central Government have decided to introduce as an experimental measure for the season 1940-41 a scheme drawn on these lines. It is expected that an Ordinance will shortly be issued giving effect to this decision. It is anticipated that the experimental schemes will also be implemented by necessary legislation in the States concerned.

4 If this experimental scheme is to prove successful it is essential that it should bring under control as much as possible of the coffee crop harvested during the present year. The Central Government have accordingly decided to include a clause in the proposed Ordinance so as to enable the provisions contained therein to be applicable to all contracts for the sale of coffee entered into after the date of this communiqué (i.e., from 31st December 1940) and also to enable them to cancel or modify any such contract if in their opinion such a course is necessary for the fulfilment of the objects of the scheme. As regards contracts entered into before the date of this Communiqué, these will not be affected but it is intended that the Ordinance will contain provisions requiring all coffee growers and exporters who have entered into any contracts before that date to furnish to the Indian Coffee Cess Committee within fourteen days of the coming into force of the Act the details of any such contracts.

Serial No 91.

Press Communiqué, dated the 5th December, 1940.

FIN. CONTROL OF TEA, RUBBER, ETC

Agreement regarding the programme for Jute purchases during 1941

Press Communiqué, dated the 5th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department —

The Jute Conference to which representatives of the Governments of the jute-growing Provinces and of the Indian Jute Mills Association were invited concluded its sittings on the evening of the 5th December.

The Government of Bengal have decided to subject cultivation of jute in coming seasons to drastic restrictions but although this measure will ultimately counteract the effect of the excessive size of the crop that is now coming forward for sale, they are seriously apprehensive of a temporary collapse of prices to be realized by the cultivators as they bring this crop to market. The mills have signified their willingness to agree to minimum buying prices, but if there is heavy selling pressure in the districts this would do little or nothing to avert such a collapse. The only preventive that seems calculated to be effective is the establishment of a buying programme, which will take jute off the market in a steady flow and in adequate quantities. As a result of the Conference, the representatives of the Indian Jute Mills Association have agreed to recommend to their members the adoption of such a programme, under which they will aim at making purchases at agreed prices up to specified amounts by specified dates. Any inability on their part to maintain this programme will be made good by corresponding purchases on account of Government. The agreed prices will be those suggested by the Association in their negotiations with the Bengal Government which took place early in November, but the proposal for the introduction of a new grade of "low bottoms" has been dropped. There will, however, be no obligation on the mills to buy

any jute of quality lower than "bottoms", other than cuttings and any purchases of such jute that they may elect to make will be outside the terms of the agreement

Serial No. 92.

Ordinance No XIII of 1940, dated 14th December, 1940

THE CONTROL OF TEA, RUBBER, ETC

Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940

Ordinance No XIII of 1940, dated 14th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department —

AN

ORDINANCE

TO

Provide for assistance to the coffee industry by regulating the export of coffee from and the sale of coffee in British India and by other means

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for assistance to the coffee industry by regulating the export of coffee from and the sale of coffee in British India and by other means,

Now, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935 the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance —

26 Geo 5,
c 2

Short title,
extent, com-
mencement and
duration

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940

(2) It extends to the whole of British India

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint

(4) It shall not remain in force after the 31st day of August, 1941

Declaration
as to expedi-
ency of
Central Gov-
ernment's
control

2 It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Central Government should take under its control the development of the coffee industry

3 In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "the Board" means the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board constituted under section 4,

(b) "coffee" means the commodity derived from the fruit of the rubiaceous plant known by that name, and includes raw coffee, cured coffee and uncured coffee,

VIII of 1878

XIX of 1924

(c) "Collector" means a Customs-collector as defined in clause (c) of section 3 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or a Collector of Land Customs as defined in clause (c) of section 2 of the Land Customs Act, 1924, as the case may be,

(d) "curing" means the application to raw coffee of mechanical processes other than pulping for the purpose of preparing it for marketing

(e) "curing establishment" means any place to which raw coffee is sent by a registered owner for curing, and includes any estate which the Board may declare to be a curing establishment for the purposes of this Ordinance,

(f) "estate" means an area administered as one unit which contains land planted with coffee plants,

(g) "Indian Coffee Cess Committee" means the Indian Coffee Cess Committee constituted under the Indian Coffee Cess Act, 1935,

XIV of 1935

(h) "internal sale quota" means that portion, stated in terms of bulk or weight, of the whole of the coffee produced by the estate in the year, which a registered estate is permitted under this Ordinance to sell in the Indian market,

(i) "owner" includes any agent of an owner,

(j) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance,

(k) "registered estate" means an estate in respect of which an owner is registered under sub-section (1) of section 14, and includes also any estate in respect of which an owner is required to be registered under the provisions of that sub-section,

(l) "registered owner" means an owner of a registered estate who has been or is required to be registered under sub-section (1) of section 14,

(m) "surplus pool" means the stock of coffee accumulated by the Board out of the amounts delivered to the Board under section 25,

(n) "year" means the period of twelve months beginning on the 1st day of July, 1940 and ending on the 30th day of June, 1941

Provided that the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that the year for the purposes of any section of this Ordinance which may be specified in the notification shall be the fourteen months ending on the 31st day of August, 1941

*The Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board and the
Controller of Coffee*

**Constitution
of the Board**

4. (1) The Central Government shall constitute a Board to be called the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board consisting of the existing members of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee and three other persons nominated by the Central Government to represent such interests as may be prescribed in this behalf

(2) The Central Government shall publish in the official Gazette the names of members of the Board

(3) No act done by the Board shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in, the constitution of the Board

**Incorporation
of the Board**

5. The Board shall be a body corporate by the name of the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both movable and immovable, and to contract, and shall by the said name sue and be sued

**Vesting of
property in
the Board**

6. So long as this Ordinance remains in force all property, movable or immovable, of or belonging to the Indian Coffee Cess Committee shall vest in the Board and all debts and liabilities of the said Committee shall be transferred to the Board, and the officers and servants of the said Committee shall be officers and servants on the staff of the Board and the said Committee shall be suspended

**Chairman,
committees,
staff and
agents**

7. (1) The chairman of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee shall be the chairman of the Board

(2) The Board may appoint such committees for such purposes and may employ such staff as it thinks necessary for the efficient discharge of its functions under this Ordinance

(3) The Board may authorise agents to discharge on its behalf its functions in relation to the marketing, storing and curing of coffee

**Controller of
Coffee**

8. (1) The Central Government shall appoint an officer, to be called the Controller of Coffee, to exercise such powers and perform such duties under the direction of the Board as may be prescribed by the Central Government

(2) Unless the Central Government otherwise directs, the Controller of Coffee shall be a member of a civil service of the Crown in India

(3) The Controller of Coffee shall while serving as such be paid by the Board such salary and allowances as may be fixed by the Central Government

9. The Board may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, make bye-laws consistent

with this Ordinance and the rules made thereunder to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely —

- (a) the procedure to be followed at meetings of the Board and at committees, Power of Board to make bye-laws
- (b) the powers exercisable and the duties to be discharged by the chairman of the Board and the members of the staff of the Board,
- (c) the travelling or other allowances which may be drawn by members of the Board,
- (d) the appointment, promotion and dismissal of members of the staff of the Board, the creation and abolition of such appointments, and the terms of service of members of the staff of the Board,
- (e) any other matter in respect of which bye-laws may be made under this Ordinance or the rules made thereunder

10. When the Board is dissolved by reason of this Ordinance having ceased to be in force, the unexpended balance of all money received by the Board under this Ordinance except money in the pool fund shall be disposed of in such manner as the Central Government may direct. The Central Government shall disburse the money in the pool fund in the same manner as the Board would have done had it continued to exist. Dissolution of the Board

Duties of Customs and of Excise

11. A duty of customs shall be levied on all coffee produced in India and exported from British India at the rate of one rupee per hundredweight or at such lower rate as the Central Government may, on the recommendation of the Board, by notification in the official Gazette provide. Duty of customs

12. A duty of excise shall be levied at such rate not exceeding one rupee per hundredweight as may be fixed by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Board by notification in the official Gazette on all coffee, except coffee sold and delivered before the commencement of this Ordinance, which a registered estate is permitted by the internal sale quota allotted to it to sell in the Indian market, whether such coffee is actually sold or not, and on all coffee released for sale in India by the Board from the surplus pool. Duty of excise

13. (1) The proceeds of the duty of customs levied under section 11 and of the duty of excise levied under section 12 shall be paid to the Board for credit to the general fund of the Board. Payment of proceeds of duties to the Board and manner of realisation by the Board

(2) On the last day of each month, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the Collector shall pay to the Board the proceeds of the duty of customs recovered during that month after deduction of the expenses, if any, for collection and recovery

(3) The Central Board of Revenue may make rules providing, on such conditions as may be specified in the rules, for—

(a) the refund of the duty of customs where coffee is exported by land and subsequently imported into India, and

(b) the export by land, without payment of the duty of customs, of coffee which is subsequently to be imported into India

(4) The duty of excise on coffee shall be payable by the registered owner of the estate producing the coffee and shall be realised by the Board by the deduction of the amount of the duty payable by such owner from any sum due to him on account of sales from the surplus pool. It shall be a first charge on such sum, and shall, if not capable of realisation by deduction as aforesaid, be paid to the Board by the registered owner within one month of demand by the Board or thereafter be recoverable from him as an arrear of land-revenue

(5) The Board shall have power to adjudge by bulk the number of hundredweights contained in any quantity of uncured coffee

(6) No action of the Board under this section shall be called in question by any Court

Registration

14. (1) Every person owning land planted with coffee plants aggregating not less than twenty-five acres, whether such land is comprised in one estate or in more than one estate and whether it is situated wholly or only partly in British India, shall, before the expiration of one month from the commencement of this Ordinance, or before the expiration of one month from the date on which after the commencement of this Ordinance he first becomes subject to the provisions of this sub-section, apply to the registering officer appointed in this behalf by the Provincial Government to be registered as an owner and in respect of each estate owned by him

Registration of owners of coffee estates.

(2) A registration once made shall continue in force until it is cancelled by the registering officer

(3) If any question arises whether an owner of an estate is or is not required to be registered under this section, the question shall be decided by the Controller

of Coffee, subject to revision by the Central Government

Power of Provincial Government to make rules

15. (1) The Provincial Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules to carry into effect the provisions of section 14

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe the form of the application for registration and for cancellation of registration, the fee payable on such applications, the particulars to be included in such applications, the procedure to be followed in granting and cancelling registration, the registers to be kept by registering officers, and the supply by registering officers of information to the Board

Control of Sale, Export and Re-import of Coffee

Maximum prices for sale of coffee wholesale

16. (1) The Central Government may, after consultation with the Board, by notification in the official Gazette fix the maximum price or prices at which coffee may be sold wholesale in the Indian market

(2) No registered owner or licensed curer shall sell coffee wholesale in the Indian market at a price exceeding the maximum fixed under this section

Sale of coffee in excess of internal sale quota

17. No registered owner shall, after the commencement of this Ordinance, sell or contract to sell in the Indian market coffee from any registered estate if by such sale the internal sale quota allotted to that estate is exceeded

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to coffee sold from a registered estate in excess of the internal sale quota if such sale was in pursuance of a contract of sale entered into before the 31st day of December, 1940, and if after the commencement of this Ordinance no coffee has been sold from that estate in the Indian market except in pursuance of a contract of sale entered into before the 31st day of December, 1940

Sale of uncured coffee

18. No registered owner shall sell uncured coffee (including pounded coffee) direct from an estate except under and in accordance with the provisions of a licence procured from the Board under section 24

Sale of cured coffee

19. No registered owner shall sell cured coffee (including pounded coffee) otherwise than through a curing establishment licensed under section 28

Export of coffee

20. No coffee shall be exported from British India otherwise than by or under the authority of the Board in pursuance of its functions under section 26, and the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall have effect as if the provision made by this section had been made by notification issued under section 19 of that Act

Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to coffee dispatched out of British India by post, or carried in a passenger's luggage for his personal use

21. (1) No coffee which has been exported from India shall be re-imported into British India except under and in accordance with a permit granted by the Board

Re-import of
coffee exported
from India

(2) The Board may in any fit case grant such a permit and no charge shall be made therefor

22. (1) The Board shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Ordinance, allot to each registered estate an internal sale quota for the year

Internal sale
quota

(2) The internal sale quota shall be a fixed percentage, common to all registered estates, of the probable total production of the estate in the year as estimated by the Board

(3) The Board may at any time vary the internal sale quota by varying the fixed percentage common to all registered estates, or may express the whole or any part of the internal sale quota of an estate in terms of bulk instead of in terms of weight

23. (1) A registered owner shall furnish to the Board at the prescribed times and in the prescribed manner such returns as may be prescribed

Returns to be
made by regis-
tered owners

(2) If any registered owner fails to furnish the returns required under sub-section (1) in respect of any estate, the Board may refuse to allot an internal sale quota to that estate, or, where an internal sale quota has already been allotted, may cancel it

(3) The Board may authorise an officer to visit any estate at any time to verify the accuracy of any return made under this section or to ascertain the productive capacity of the estate

24. The registered owner of any estate may, subject to the prescribed conditions and so long as the internal sale quota allotted to that estate will not be exceeded by the proposed sale, obtain from the Board a licence for the sale from that estate of uncured coffee

Licences for
sale of uncured
coffee

25. (1) All coffee produced by a registered estate in excess of the amount specified in the internal sale quota allotted to that estate shall be delivered to the Board for inclusion in the surplus pool by the owner of the estate or by the curing establishment receiving the coffee from the estate

Surplus coffee
and surplus
pool

(2) Delivery shall be made to the Board in such places and in such manner as the Board may direct, and such directions may provide for partial delivery to the surplus pool at any time whether or not at

that time the internal sale quota has been exceeded, and the coffee delivered shall, unless the Board otherwise directs in the case of coffee already in curing establishments at the commencement of this Ordinance, be such as to represent fairly in kind and quality the produce of the estate. The Board may reject any consignment offered for delivery which does not satisfy this requirement, but shall not reject any consignment merely for a defect in curing.

(3) Coffee delivered for inclusion in the surplus pool shall upon delivery to the Board remain under the control of the Board which shall be responsible for storage, curing where necessary, and marketing of the coffee.

(4) The Board shall, with the concurrence of the Controller of Coffee, prepare a differential scale for the valuation of coffee, and shall in accordance with that scale classify the coffee in each consignment delivered for inclusion in the surplus pool according to its kind and quality, and shall make an assessment of its value based on its quantity, kind and quality.

(5) The Board may, with the consent of a registered owner, before an internal sale quota has been allotted to an estate, treat as having been delivered for inclusion in the surplus pool any coffee from such estate which the registered owner may agree to have so treated.

Sales of coffee
by the Board

26. (1) The Board shall take all practical measures to market the coffee included in the surplus pool, and all sales thereof shall be conducted by or through the Board.

(2) The Board may purchase for inclusion in the surplus pool coffee not delivered for inclusion in it.

Curing of Coffee

Coffee to be
cured in
licensed curing
establishments.

27. No registered owner shall cause or allow coffee to be cured elsewhere than in a licensed curing establishment, whether the curing establishment is maintained by himself or by another person.

Licensing of
curing estab-
lishments

28. Every establishment for curing coffee shall obtain from the Board a licence to operate as such.

Information to
be supplied
to the Board
in connection
with curing

29. (1) A registered owner when sending coffee to a curing establishment shall report to the Board, separately for each estate from which coffee is sent, the amount of coffee sent, and the curing establishment shall, in accordance with such instructions as may be issued by the Board and having regard to the internal sale quota of the estate, apportion each such consignment into two parts, one part consisting of coffee intended for internal sale and one part of

coffee intended to be delivered for inclusion in the surplus pool and shall report to the Board the amount of coffee in each such part

(2) Every curing establishment shall, so far as may be, comply with the provisions of sub-section (1) in respect of all coffee in the establishment at the commencement of this Ordinance

(3) A registered owner curing coffee in a curing establishment maintained by himself shall supply to the Board the information specified in sub-section (1)

(4) A curing establishment which buys or receives uncured coffee from any person shall ascertain the estate on which the coffee was produced and shall report to the Board the quantity of coffee so obtained and the estate or estates from which it came

(5) Every curing establishment shall maintain accounts in such forms as may be required by the Board and such accounts shall be open to inspection at any time by the Board or by an officer authorised in this behalf by the Board

Finance

30. The Board shall maintain two separate funds, a general fund and a pool fund

Separate funds to be maintained by the Board.

31. (1) To the general fund shall be credited all proceeds of the duty of customs and the duty of excise levied under section 11 and section 12, respectively, and all receipts including receipts for licences issued by the Board, other than those to be credited under section 32 to the pool fund

General fund

(2) The general fund shall be applied to meet the expenses of the Board, the cost of such measures as it may consider advisable to undertake for promoting the sale and increasing the consumption in India and elsewhere of coffee produced in India, or for promoting agricultural and technological research in the interest of the coffee industry in India, and the costs of storing and marketing coffee deposited in and of administering the surplus pool

32. (1) To the pool fund shall be credited all sums realised by sales by the Board of coffee from the surplus pool

Pool fund

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 13, the pool fund shall be applied only to—

- (a) the making to registered owners of estates of payments proportionate to the value of the coffee delivered by them for inclusion in the surplus pool,

(b) the cost of curing coffee deposited in the surplus pool,

(c) the purchase of coffee not delivered for inclusion in the surplus pool

Power to
borrow

33. The Board may, subject to any prescribed conditions, borrow on the security of the general fund or the pool fund for any purposes for which it is authorised to expend money from such fund

Payments to
registered
owners

34. (1) The Board shall at such times as it thinks fit make to registered owners who have delivered coffee for inclusion in the surplus pool such payments out of the pool fund as it may think proper

(2) The sum of all payments made under subsection (1) to any one registered owner shall bear to the sum of the payments made to all registered owners the same proportion as the value of the coffee delivered by him during the year to the surplus pool bears to the value of all coffee delivered to the surplus pool in the year

Penalties and Procedure

Failure to
register

35. Any owner of a coffee estate who fails to apply for registration in accordance with section 14 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and to a further fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each month after the first during which such failure continues

Sale of coffee
in contraven-
tion of sections
16, 17, 18 or
19

36. Any registered owner who sells coffee in contravention of section 16 or section 17 or section 18 or section 19 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and the Board may thereafter deduct from any payment to be made under section 34 to such registered owner a sum equal to the value as estimated by the Board of the coffee unlawfully sold

Unlicensed
curing estab-
lishment

37. If any curing establishment operates as such without a licence, the owner shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees

False returns.

38. Any person who makes in any return to be furnished under section 23 or in any report to be made under section 29 any statement which is false and which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees

Obstruction

39. Whoever obstructs any member or officer of the Board or any person authorised by the Board, in the discharge of any duty imposed on or entrusted to him under this Ordinance, or who having control over or custody of any records fails to produce such records when required to do so by a member or officer of the

Board or by a person authorised by the Board to inspect such records, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees

40. (1) No Court other than the Court of a Magistrate of the first class shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Ordinance Cognizance of offences

(2) No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under section 35 except on complaint made by an officer authorised in this behalf by the Provincial Government or of an offence punishable under any other section except on complaint made with the previous sanction of the Central Government by an officer authorised in this behalf by the Board

General

41. The Board shall have power to determine, after such inquiry as it thinks fit, the amount of coffee which has at the commencement of this Ordinance been sold, or been sold and delivered in the year by any registered estate, and the amount so determined shall be conclusive for the purposes of section 12 and section 17 Power of Board to determine amount of coffee sold by an estate

42 (1) All acts of the Board shall be subject to the control of the Central Government which may cancel, suspend or modify as it thinks fit any action taken by the Board Control by the Central Government

(2) The records of the Board shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorised in this behalf by the Central Government

43. (1) Any person aggrieved by an order of the Board refusing a licence to or cancelling a licence of a curing establishment may, within sixty days of the making of the order, appeal to the Central Government Appeals to the Central Government.

(2) Any person making an appeal under this section shall pay a fee of five rupees which shall be credited to Central Revenues

44. Any member of the Board, and any officer of the Board or other person authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or the Board, may enter any registered estate or any curing establishment and may require the production for his inspection of any records kept therein Inspection of records

45. (1) The Board shall keep accounts in such manner as may be prescribed of all money received and expended by it under this Ordinance Accounts of the Board

(2) The accounts shall be kept separately for the general fund and the pool fund

(3) The Board shall cause the accounts to be audited annually by auditors appointed by the Central

Government, and the auditors shall have power to disallow any item of expenditure which has, in their opinion, been incurred otherwise than in accordance with this Ordinance

(4) The Central Government may on the application of the Board allow any item of expenditure disallowed by the auditors under sub-section (3)

Inspection of records of the Board and obtaining of copies

46. Any registered owner to whom an internal sale quota is allotted may, subject to the prescribed conditions, inspect the records maintained by the Board and may on payment of the prescribed fee obtain copies of any proceedings or orders of the Board

Contracts.

47. Nothing in this Ordinance shall apply to or affect any contract for the sale of coffee entered into before the 3rd day of December, 1940, if before the expiration of twenty-one days from the commencement of this Ordinance the owner of the coffee estate or the exporter who has effected the contract has furnished to the Board particulars of such contract, but all contracts made on or after the said date shall on the commencement of this Ordinance, in so far as they are at variance with the provisions of this Ordinance, be void

Provided that the Central Government may by order relax the provisions of this section in their application to any individual contract

Power of the Central Government to make rules

48. (1) The Central Government may after consulting the Board, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Ordinance

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power rules may be made providing for all or any of the following matters, namely —

- (a) the term of office of members of the Board the circumstances in which and the authority by which members may be removed, and the filling of casual vacancies in the Board,
- (b) the conduct of business by the Board and the number of members which shall form a quorum at a meeting,
- (c) the maintenance by the Board of records of business transacted by the Board, and the submission of copies thereof to the Central Government,
- (d) the preparation by the Board of estimates of annual receipts and expenditure,
- (e) the manner in which the internal sale quota of coffee estates shall be determined,

- (f) the manner in which the Board shall exercise its powers of buying and selling coffee in the Indian market,
- (g) the appointment by the Board of agents,
- (h) the conditions to be fulfilled by a curing establishment before a licence to operate as such can be issued,
- (i) the form of and the particulars to be contained in any returns or reports to be made to the Board under this Ordinance,
- (j) the form of, manner of application for, fees payable for, procedure in granting and conditions governing the licence and permits to be issued by the Board,
- (k) any other matter except the matters referred to in section 15 which is to be or may be prescribed under this Ordinance

XIV of 1935

49. (1) So long as this Ordinance remains in force the Indian Coffee Cess Act, 1935, shall be deemed to be repealed, without prejudice however to the continuing validity of any action taken by the Indian Coffee Cess Committee which is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance

Act XIV of 1935 to be deemed to be repealed

XIV of 1935

(2) All rules made by the Central Board of Revenue under section 9 of the Indian Coffee Cess Act, 1935, shall until replaced by rules made under subsection (3) of section 13 of this Ordinance continue to have effect in respect of the duty of customs imposed by section 11 of this Ordinance as they had effect in respect of the coffee cess imposed by that Act

Serial No 93.

No. 243 (22)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/40, dated the 14th December, 1940.

THE CONTROL OF TEA, RUBBER, ETC

Export quota of dry rubber for the first quarter of 1941

No 243 (22)-Tr (I E R)/40, dated the 14th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In pursuance of section 13 of the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934 (XXVIII of 1934), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the permissible maximum net exports of dry rubber from British India for the first quarter of 1941 shall be 4437 5 tons

Serial No. 94.

No. 334 (2)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/40, dated the 19th December, 1940.

THE CONTROL OF TEA, RUBBER, ETC

Appointment of Controller of Coffee

No 334 (2)-Tr (I E R)/40, dated the 19th December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940 (No XIII of 1940), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Central Government is pleased to appoint Mr M P Pai, I C S , to be the Controller of Coffee with effect from the 21st December 1940

Serial No. 95.

No. 334 (3)-Tr. (I.E.R)/40 (2), dated the 19th December, 1940.

THE CONTROL OF TEA, RUBBER, ETC

Personnel of the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board

No 334 (3)-Tr (I E R)/40 (2), dated the 19th December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940 (No XIII of 1940), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Central Government is pleased to constitute, with effect from the 21st December 1940, an Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board consisting of the existing members of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee and the following persons, namely —

- 1 Mr T G Rama Iyer, to represent the coffee growing industry in the Mysore State,
- 2 Rao Sahib Kandaswamy Chettiar of Yercaud, Salem, to represent the interests of the Shevaioy Planters' Association, Yercaud, and
- 3 Mr Mizai Govind Pai, President, Mangalore Coffee and Produce Merchants' Association, Mangalore, to represent the coffee trade interests

2 The names of members of the Board are published in the Schedule annexed hereto as required by sub-section (2) of section 4 of the said Ordinance

SCHEDULE

Names of members of the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board (together with the names of authorities competent to nominate them under section 4 of the Indian Coffee Cess Act, 1935, or under section 4 of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940, and the interests represented by them)

Name of member	Nominating authority	Interest represented
A.—Members who were members of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee		
Mr P H Rama Reddi, Director of Agriculture, Madras	Central Government	The Agricultural Department of the Provincial Government of Madras
Mr J W Pritchard, I C S., Chief Commissioner, Coorg.	Central Government	The Agricultural Department of the Government of Coorg
Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rao, B A, B L, Member-in-Council, in charge of Agriculture, Mysore (Chairman)	Government of the State of Mysore.	The Agricultural Department of the Government of the State of Mysore
Mr K R Narayana Iyer, Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, Travancore.	Government of the State of Travancore.	The Agricultural Department of the Government of the State of Travancore
Mr K Krishna Warriar, Director of Agriculture, Cochin	Government of the State of Cochin.	The Agricultural Department of the Government of the State of Cochin
Dr. F X DeSouza, M L A Mr L P Kent D h a r m a p r a v a r t h a M. L. Nagappa Setti	} Government of the State of Mysore	Coffee growing industry
Sri T A Kailasam Pillai, Planter, Ebbanad Estate, Ootacamund		
Diwan Bahadur K. Chennappa	Central Government	Coffee growing industry, Coorg
Mr A L Hill, O B E., M C Mr. N G B Kirwan Mr. F E James, O B E., M L A	} United Planters' Association of Southern India	Coffee growing industry.
Lieut-Colonel H F. Murland		
Mr St John Hunt	Coorg Planters' Association	Coffee growing industry.
Mr Sylvester Pais, B.A.	Mysore Planters' Association.	Coffee growing industry
Mr W K M Langley, O B E., M.L A	Indian Planters' Association (Mysore)	Coffee growing industry.
Mr E H Stanes, M C. Mr Venkataramiah Lakshmi N a r s u, Proprietor, Narsu's Manufacturing Company, Salem	} Central Government	Trade interests

Name of member	Nominating authority	Interest represented
A —Members who were members of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee—contd		
Dr W Burns, D Sc, C I E, I A S, Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India	Central Government	Imperial Council of Agricultural Research
B —Other members		
Mr T G Rama Iyer	Central Government	Coffee growing industry
Rao Sahib Kandaswamy Chettiar of Yercaud, Salem	Central Government	Interests of the Shevaroy Planters' Association, Yercaud
Mr. Mizar Govind Pai, President, Mangalore Coffee and Produce Merchants' Association, Mangalore	Central Government	Coffee trade interests

Serial No. 96.

No. 334 (6)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/40, dated the 19th December, 1940.

THE CONTROL OF TEA, RUBBER, ETC.

Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance

No 334 (6)-Tr (I E R)/40, dated the 19th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940 (No XIII of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to appoint the 21st day of December 1940 as the date on which the said Ordinance shall come into force

Serial No. 97.

No. 334 (5)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/40, dated the 21st December, 1940.

THE CONTROL OF TEA, RUBBER, ETC

Coffee Market Expansion Rules, 1940

No 334 (5)-Tr (I E R)/40, dated the 21st December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940 (No XIII of 1940), the Central Government after consulting the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board is pleased to make the following Rules, namely —

1 These rules may be called the Coffee Market Expansion Rules, 1940.

2 In these rules —

(1) "Controller" means the Controller of Coffee appointed under section 8 of the Ordinance,

(2) "Form" means a Form set forth in the schedule annexed to these rules,

(3) "Ordinance" means the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940 (No XIII of-1940)

3 The three persons to be nominated on the Board by the Central Government under section 4 of the Ordinance shall represent respectively the following interests —

- (a) the coffee growing industry in the Mysore State,
- (b) the Shevaroy Planters' Association, Yercaud, and
- (c) the coffee trade interests

4 Where a member of the Board dies, resigns or is removed or ceases to reside in India or becomes incapable of acting, the Central Government may, on the recommendation of the authority or the body which was entitled to make the first nomination under section 4 of the Indian Coffee Cess Act, 1935 (XIV of 1935), or under the Ordinance as the case may be, or where such recommendation is not made within a reasonable time, then on its own initiative, nominate a person to fill the vacancy

5 The Controller shall have—

- (a) power to inspect himself or to appoint agents for the purpose of inspecting any registered estate or licensed curing establishment and to examine the books of any such estate or establishment,
- (b) power to issue a permit for the re-importation of Indian coffee into British India,
- (c) power to issue licences for sale of uncured coffee or in respect of curing establishment,
- (d) power to require the Board, the Executive Committee, or any sub-committee to defer taking action, pending a reference to the Central Government, on any decision on any of the following matters —
 - (1) division of the crop of a registered estate on the basis of percentage to be allotted to each estate,
 - (2) administration and marketing of the surplus pool,
 - (3) issue of licences to registered owners for the sale on the Indian market of uncured coffee,
 - (4) licensing of coffee curing establishments,
 - (5) fixing of a differential scale for valuing coffee,
 - (6) modification or cancellation of contracts,
 - (7) borrowing of any money by the Board, and
- (e) such other powers as may be delegated to him by the Board

6 The Board shall elect a Vice-Chairman from among its members and may assign to him such functions as it thinks fit

7 A member of the Board may resign his office by letter addressed to the Chairman of the Board

8 (1) Before a member of the Board leaves India—

- (a) he shall intimate to the Chairman of the Board the date of his departure from and date of his expected return to India, and
- (b) if he intends to be absent from India for a longer period than six months, he shall tender his resignation.

(2) If any member leaves India without taking either of the courses mentioned in sub-rule (1), he shall be deemed to have resigned with effect from the date of his departure from India

9 Any member shall be deemed to have vacated his seat on the Board—

- (a) if he becomes bankrupt or insolvent or suspends payment or compounds with his creditors, or
- (b) if he is convicted of any offence which is punishable under the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), and is under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), non-bailable

10 The Board shall meet at least twice during the period of the Ordinance and shall hold its meetings in Bangalore or at such other place as the Chairman may think fit

11 The Chairman of the Board may at any time call a meeting of the Board and shall do so if a requisition for that purpose is presented to him by ten members of the Board

12 No business shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board unless there are present at least *ten members*

13 All questions which the Board is required to take into consideration shall be referred to the members of the Board, either at its meetings or by circulation of papers—

Provided that when a question is referred by circulation of papers any three members of the Board may require that the question be referred to a meeting, and thereupon such a reference shall be made to a meeting of the Board

14 A record shall be maintained of all business transacted by the Board or of its Committees or Sub-Committees and copies of such records shall be submitted to the Central Government

15 (1) The Chairman of the Board shall cause to be prepared and circulated among the members at least ten days before a meeting of the Board a list of business to be considered at that meeting

(2) No business not on the list shall be considered without the permission of the Chairman

16 (1) Every question at a meeting of the Board shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting on that question

(2) In the case of an equal division of votes the Chairman or the member presiding shall have a second or casting vote

17 The Board shall within one month of the commencement of the Ordinance prepare a budget for the period of the Ordinance and shall submit it for the sanction of the Central Government

18 The budget shall include statements of—

- (a) the estimated opening balance,
- (b) the estimated receipts from the customs duty on export of coffee and the duty of excise on the internal sale quota of coffee,
- (c) the estimated receipts from issue of licences and from other sources, and
- (d) the proposed expenditure classified under such major heads as may be settled at a meeting of the Board.

19 Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance and these Rules the Board may incur such expenditure as it thinks fit and may delegate to any of its committees, sub-committees or officers or to the Controller such financial powers as it considers expedient

20 (1) The Board shall maintain accounts and expenditure relating to the period of the Ordinance

(2) The audited statement of receipts and expenditure together with the auditor's report thereon shall be submitted to the Central Government

(3) An abstract statement of receipts and expenditure shall be published in the *Gazette of India*

(4) The accounts of receipts shall be shown under the following heads —

- (a) Monies received under section 11 of the Ordinance
- (b) Monies received under section 12 of the Ordinance
- (c) Fees realised on account of licences
- (d) Any other monies received
- (e) Any interest that may have accrued from the investment of such monies as aforesaid

(5) Total receipts only shall be shown under each of the heads specified in sub-rule (4) and the opening balance, if any, shall also be stated

(6) Accounts of expenditure shall be shown under the following heads —

- (a) Administration of the Board
- (b) Measures taken for promoting the cultivation and manufacture of Indian coffee
- (c) Measures taken for promoting the sale and increasing the consumption in India and elsewhere of Indian coffee
- (d) Measures taken for promoting agricultural and technological research in the interest of coffee industry in India
- (e) Expenditure on account of the administration of the surplus pool
- (f) Expenditure on account of the marketing of coffee deposited in the surplus pool
- (g) Miscellaneous

(7) The closing balance of the period shall be shown at the foot of the accounts of the expenditure side

21 The accounts of the Pool Fund will be kept in such forms as the Board may direct and shall show *inter alia*—

- (a) the amount realised on account of the sale of coffee from the surplus pool,
- (b) the total sum distributed to registered owners,
- (c) the expenditure on account of curing coffee received in the surplus pool,
- (d) the amount spent in purchasing coffee from registered owners, and
- (e) amount of the duty of excise paid on coffee that may be released by the Board from the surplus pool for sale in the Indian market

22 Every person required to be registered as an owner under sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Ordinance shall—

- (i) within fourteen days of the date of commencement of the Ordinance send by registered post to the Board—
 - (a) a statement showing the amount of coffee from each of his estates in the hands of curing establishments on the said date and the particulars of the curing establishments,
 - (b) a statement showing the amount of coffee sold, or sold and delivered, whether cured or uncured, during the year ending on the 30th June 1940 and in the case of cured coffee the names of the curing establishments where it was cured
 - (c) a statement showing the amount of coffee sold, or sold and delivered, whether cured or uncured, during the period from the 1st day of July 1940 to the 20th day of December 1940 and in the case of cured coffee the names of the curing establishments through which it was sold,
- (ii) within twenty-one days of commencement of the Ordinance send by registered post to the Board a return in Form A in respect of each estate owned by him

23 The Board may require the owner to furnish such additional information as it may consider necessary in order to verify the statements and returns submitted under rule 22

24 (1) An application for a licence for the sale from an estate of uncured coffee under section 24 of the Ordinance shall be in Form B

(2) Any licence issued by the Board under the said section may be for the whole amount of coffee covered by the internal sale quota of the estate or for any less amount and shall be as in Form C

(3) No fee shall be payable for any licences issued under sub-rule (2)

25 An application by a curing establishment for a licence under section 28 of the Ordinance shall be accompanied by a fee of rupees five

26 (1) A licence to operate as a curing establishment shall be in Form D and subject to such conditions as may be stated therein by the Board

(2) The licence shall, if application therefor is made before the 1st January 1941, be granted with effect from the date of commencement of the Ordinance

(3) The licence may be cancelled by the Board if the Board is satisfied that the curing establishment has committed a breach of the provisions of the Ordinance or these rules or of the conditions of the licence

27 Licences issued by the Board under section 24 and under section 28 of the Ordinance shall be in numbered forms of which counterfoils shall be maintained by the Board. Such licences shall not be transferable

28 Every curing establishment shall within ten days of the date of the commencement of the Ordinance send by registered post to the Board statements with full particulars showing the amount of cured coffee sold by it on behalf of each estate with which it was dealing for the following periods —

- (a) during the year ending on the 30th June 1940, and
- (b) during the period from the 1st day of July 1940 to the 20th day of December 1940

29 The Board may, and if so directed by the Central Government shall, purchase coffee from the Indian market, when the Board, or as the case may be, the Central Government is satisfied—

- (1) that the amount of coffee available for sale in the Indian market exceeds or is likely to exceed the estimated demands of the Indian market to such an extent as to cause or threaten a serious fall in prices, or
- (2) that there is not enough coffee of the kind or quality in the surplus pool to enable the Board to fulfil the demands for the export of coffee

30 The Board may release coffee from the surplus pool for sale in the Indian market in its discretion and shall do so—

- (1) when it is satisfied that the amount of coffee available for internal sale according to its kind and quality falls short of the requirements of the Indian market, or
- (2) when necessary directions are issued by the Central Government

31 The Board may appoint any person or body of persons to act as its agents for all or any of the following purposes, namely—

- (a) Marketing of coffee in the Indian market or for export,
- (b) Storing of coffee which is in the custody of the surplus pool,
- (c) Supervising the curing of coffee by licensed curing establishments and the deliveries of cured coffee by such establishments to the surplus pool

The Board shall fix the remuneration to be granted to the agents for the services rendered by them

32 A registered owner shall be entitled on application to the Board at any time during business hours to inspect entries in so far as they relate to the estate of which he is the owner and in respect of which application is made in all or any of the following books —

- (a) Register of growers
- (b) Register of estates
- (c) Pool Fund account

33 On payment of such copying charge as may be fixed by the Board, any registered owner shall be entitled to obtain copies of any entries which he is entitled to inspect under rule 32. Such entries shall be certified as correct by an official of the Board authorised in this behalf

34 (1) The current account or accounts of the Board shall be kept in Banks approved by the Central Government and all monies at the disposal of the Board with the exception of petty cash and of monies placed in fixed deposit or invested in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained shall be paid into those accounts

(2) Any funds not required for current expenditure may be placed in fixed deposit with any Bank approved in this behalf by the Central Government or invested in the name of the Board in any security in which trust property may lawfully be invested under the Indian Trusts Act 1882 (II of 1882)

(3) Placing of money in fixed deposits and the investment thereof and the disposal of monies so placed or invested shall require the sanction of the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman

(4) Payments by or on behalf of the Board shall be made in cash or by cheque drawn against a current account of the Board

(5) The cheque referred in sub-rule (4) and all orders for making deposits or investments or for the withdrawal of the same or for the disposal in any other manner of the funds of the Board shall be signed by the Secretary to the Board and shall be countersigned by—

(1) the Chairman of the Board, or

(2) a member of the Board or the Controller, if authorised by the Chairman in this behalf

35 The Board shall have power to take money on loan from a bank or banks approved by the Central Government against the securities held by such banks on behalf of the Board or against the security of the Pool Fund, upon the following conditions —

(a) No such loan shall be taken without the previous sanction of the Executive Committee

(b) Every such loan shall be repaid within six months from the date on which it was taken

(c) The total of such loans outstanding at any one time shall not exceed rupees 1 lakh

36 The Board shall issue orders for the export of coffee and permits for the re-importation of exported coffee in Forms E and F respectively

SCHEDULE

FORM A (RULE 22)

Returns of crop to be furnished by a registered owner under Section 23 of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance

Name and address of the registered owner	Description of the registered estate	Total crop harvested on the estate in the years 19 to 19	Estimated crop for the period 1st July 1940 to 30th June 1941.
		(a)	
		19 to 19 cwt	
		19 to 19 "	
		19 to 19 "	
		19 to 19 "	

Place,

Dated

194

Signature of registered owner

(a) The number of years for which figures should be given should be laid down by the Board

FORM B (RULE 24)

Form of application for a licence for the sale of uncured coffee during year
(1st July 1940—30th June 1941)

Name and address of the registered owner	Description of the registered estate	Actual outturn of crop of the estate in pre- ceding year (in Cwts)	Estimated out- turn of crop on the estate from 1st July 1940 to 30th June 1941 (Cwts)	Internal sale quota fixed by the Board on current year's crop	Quantity of cured or un- cured coffee sold and de- livered out of current year's crop before commence- ment of Ordinance.	Particulars of licences previ- ously issued in current year, if any	Quantity for which licence is now required (in Cwts)
				<div>%</div> <div>Equivalent to cured coffee Cwts</div> <div>Cwts uncured coffee</div>			

Place,
Dated

194

Signature of Registered Owner

FORM C (RULE 24)

No

*Licence for the sale of uncured coffee under section 24 of the Coffee
Market Expansion Ordinance*

Name and address of the registered owner	Description of the registered estate	Quantity authorised to be sold under this licence	Conditions attaching to this licence (if any).

Seal

(Signature)

Place

Controller of Coffee,

Dated

Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board.

NOTE —This licence is not transferable (rule 27)

FORM D (RULE 26)

No

*Licence for curing establishment, under section 28 of the Coffee Market
Expansion Ordinance*

Name of curer	Address of curer	Conditions attaching to licence (if any).

NOTE —This licence is not transferable (rule 27)

FORM E (RULE 36)

Order for the export of Coffee from British India.

Authority is hereby accorded to Mr for the export of
Messrs
 cwts of coffee from the port of

Seal
 Place *Controller of Coffee,*
 Dated . 194 *Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board*

FORM F (RULE 36)

*Permit for the re-importation of Indian coffee exported (section 21 of the
 Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance)*

Mr of (address) is authorised to
 re-import into British India cwts of Indian coffee which was
 exported on (under^d the authority of the Indian Coffee Market
 Expansion Board conveyed in their order No , dated)

Seal
 Place *Controller of Coffee*
 Dated 194 *Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board*

*To be completed if the quantity was exported in terms of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940

Serial No. 98.

No. 334 (5)/Tr. (I E.R.)/40, dated 21st December, 1940.

THE CONTROL OF TEA, RUBBER, ETC

The Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board Bye-laws

No 334 (5)-Tr (I E R)/40, dated the 21st December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

The following bye-laws which have been made by the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940 (No XIII of 1940), and with the previous sanction of the Central Government are hereby published for general information —

Bye-laws

1 These bye-laws may be called the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board Bye-laws

2 In these bye-laws —

- (a) "Controller" means the Controller of Coffee appointed by the Central Government under section 8 of the Ordinance,
- (b) "Ordinance" means the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940 (No XIII of 1940)

3 Seven clear days at least before any meeting of the Board notice of the time and place of the intended meeting, signed by the Chairman or Controller or Secretary shall be left at or posted to the usual place of residence of every member of the Board

Provided that in cases of urgency a special meeting may be summoned at any time by the Chairman who shall inform members of the subject matter for discussion and the reasons for which he considers it urgent. No ordinary business shall be introduced or transacted at such special meetings

4 The Chairman shall preside at every meeting of the Board at which he is present, and in his absence the Vice-Chairman, if both be absent, the members present shall elect one of their number to preside over the meeting

5 The Controller may attend any meetings of the Board but shall not have the power to vote

6 A member of the Board who is not in the service of the Crown or of an Indian State shall be entitled to draw, in respect of any journey performed for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Board or of a duly constituted Committee or Sub-Committee thereof, travelling allowance at the following rates —

- (a) for journeys by rail—1½ first class fares,
- (b) for journeys by road—4 annas per mile, and
- (c) halting allowance at Rs 15 per day including part of a day spent on the business of the Board

7 Save as provided in section 8 of the Ordinance, all appointments to posts of officers and servants of the Board shall be made by the Board —

Provided that no post of which the maximum salary is rupees five hundred per mensem or more shall be created without the previous sanction of the Central Government

Provided further that the Board may by resolution delegate to the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Executive Committee, any Sub-Committee or any officer of the Board, or the Controller, such of its powers under this bye-law as it may deem fit

8 The authority competent to dismiss suspend, promote or degrade an officer or servant of the Board shall be the authority empowered to appoint such officer or servant

9 (1) The grant of leave, pay and allowances to officers and servants of the Board (other than permanent Government servants including the Controller, whose services have been lent or transferred to the Board) shall be regulated by the Board, who may delegate such of its powers in this respect as it may deem fit to the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Executive Committee, any sub-Committee or any officer of the Board or the Controller

(2) In exercising the powers conferred by clause (1) the Board shall, so far as may be, apply the principles of the Fundamental Rules and of the Supplementary Rules made by the Governor General in Council under the Fundamental Rules —

Provided that, in respect of officers engaged on contract, leave Rules to be framed by the Board shall be decided with due regard to the provision of the model leave terms framed by the Central Government for officers engaged on contract under their control

(3) Save with the previous sanction of the Central Government no travelling allowance shall be paid to any officer or servant of the Committee in excess of the amount which would be admissible under the said Supplementary Rules to a Government servant of the corresponding grade

10 The grant of leave, pay and allowances to permanent Government servants, including the Controller, whose services have been lent or transferred to the Board shall be regulated by the Central Government

11 The Board shall appoint an Executive Committee consisting of —

- (i) the Chairman of the Board,
- (ii) the Vice-Chairman of the Board,
- (iii) the Controller, and
- (iv) eight other members of the Board

12 The Chairman of the Board shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Executive Committee and shall preside at all meetings of that Committee. In the absence of the Chairman at any meeting, the Controller or his nominee shall preside at such meeting

13 Any casual vacancy in the Executive Committee shall be filled by the remaining members of the Executive Committee from amongst the members of the Board

14 If any member of the Executive Committee is absent from India, the remaining members may in their discretion declare his absence to constitute a casual vacancy and fill the same in accordance with Bye-law 13.

15 Four members of the Executive Committee present in person (including the Chairman if present) shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Executive Committee

16 Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be convened by the Chairman or Secretary of the Board or by the Controller

17 Seven clear days' notice of every meeting of the Executive Committee be given to each member.

Provided that, if the Chairman of the Board considers it necessary on the ground of emergency, any meeting of the Executive Committee may be held after giving such notice as he may deem sufficient

18 In case of a difference of opinion among the members of the Executive Committee the opinion of the majority shall prevail

19 If there be an equality of votes on any question to be decided by the Executive Committee, the president of the meeting shall have a casting vote

20 Subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Board, the Executive Committee shall exercise all the powers of the Board in regard to the control and disposal of the funds of the Board, and such other powers as may be delegated to it by the Board

21 The Executive Committee may require any officer or servant appointed by the Board and whose duties involve financial responsibility, to furnish security for the faithful performance of his duties and may fix the amount and nature of the security so required

22 (1) The Board may appoint sub-committees consisting of such number of members as it deems fit to deal with all or any of the following matters —

- (a) division of the crop of a registered estate on the basis of percentage to be allotted to each estate,
- (b) administration and marketing of the surplus pool,
- (c) issue of licences to registered owners for the sale on the Indian market of uncured coffee,
- (d) licensing of curing establishments,
- (e) fixing of a differential scale for valuing coffee,
- (f) modification or cancellation of contracts, and
- (g) borrowing of any money by the Board

(2) The Controller shall *ex-officio* be the Chairman of any sub-committee appointed under clause (1) and shall have the power to convene all meetings of such sub-committee

(3) If the Board does not appoint an appropriate sub-committee to deal with any of the matters referred to in sub-clauses (a) to (g) of clause (1), no decision shall be taken by the Board on such matter without consulting the Controller

Serial No. 99

No. 334 (5)-Tr (I.E.R.)/40, dated the 21st December, 1940

THE CONTROL OF TEA, RUBBER, ETC ,

The Coorg Coffee Estate-owners' Registration Rules 1940

No 334 (5)-Tr (I E R)/40, dated the 21st December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940 (No XIII of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to make the following Rules, namely —

1 (1) These rules may be called the Coorg Coffee Estate-owners Registration Rules, 1940

(2) They extend to the Province of Coorg

2 In these rules—

(i) "Form" means a form appended to these rules,

(ii) "Ordinance" means the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940,

(iii) "Registering Officer" means the registering officer appointed by the Provincial Government under sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Ordinance

3 An application for registration under section 14 of the Ordinance shall be made to the Registering Officer in Form A and shall be accompanied by a fee of rupee one in respect of each estate owned by the applicant

4 An application for registration shall not be granted by the Registering Officer if he is satisfied that the area under coffee in the applicant's estate or estates is less than 25 acres, and for this purpose he may call for such additional information as he thinks fit from the applicant

5 If an application for registration is granted the Registering Officer shall issue a certificate of registration in Form B

6 (1) A registration may be cancelled by the Registering Officer on application made by a registered owner on the ground that the area under coffee in the registered estate or estates has fallen below 25 acres or that he has ceased to be the owner of the registered estate or estates

(2) Every application under sub-rule (1) shall be accompanied by a fee of one rupee

7 A registered owner shall, in the event of any of his estates being sold or otherwise transferred, intimate to the Registering Officer the particulars of the estate sold or transferred

8 The Registering Officer shall maintain a register of registered owners and a register of registered estates, and shall forward to the Board from time to time certified copies of all entries in those registers

APPENDIX

FORM A (RULE 3)

Form of Application for registration under section 14 of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940

Name of owner

Address of owner

Total area of estates owned—*vide* Schedules A and B below

Whether application made to any other Registering Officer (Particulars to be given)

SCHEDULE A

Estates in British India

(i) Situated in Madras

Name of estate	District	Village	Survey No	Area in acres
				Total

(ii) Situated in Coorg

Name of estate	District	Village	Survey No	Area in acres
				Total

SCHEDULE B

Estates situated outside British India

Name of estate	District	Village	Survey No	Area in acres
				Total

To

Signature of applicant

Registering Officer under section 14 of the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance

District,
Province

FORM B (RULE 5)

Certificate of registration of a registered owner

(Section 14 of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940)

No

Mr _____ of (address) _____ has been registered as the registered owner of coffee estates mentioned in the Schedule below under Section 14 of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940

Seal

Place

Dated

194

(Signature) Registering Officer

SCHEDULE

A Estates in British India

Name of estate/District/Village/Survey No /Area

B Estates outside British India

Name of estate/District/Village/Survey No /Area

Serial No. 100.

No. 334 (5)-Tr. (I.E R.)/40, dated the 21st December, 1940.

THE CONTROL OF TEA, RUBBER, ETC

Exercise of certain powers under the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance

No 334 (5)-Tr (I E R)/40, dated the 21st December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 94 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the functions of a Provincial Government under sub-section (1) of section 14 and sub-section (2) of section 40 of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940 (No XIII of 1940), shall in the Province of Coorg be discharged by the Chief Commissioner

Serial No. 101.

No. M.-1273, dated the 27th December, 1940

THE CONTROL OF TEA, RUBBER, ETC

Transport or removal of Mica from Bihar

No M -1273, dated the 27th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Labour —

In pursuance of sub-clause (3) of clause 17 of the Mica Control Order, 1940, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Labour, No M -1273 (2), dated the 27th May 1940, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following officers to grant authorisations in Form G under the said clause —

- (1) The Mica Inspector to the Government of India
- (2) The Additional Mica Inspector to the Government of India

Serial No. 102

No. 250 (7)-Tr. (I E.R.)/40, dated the 28th December, 1940.

THE CONTROL OF TEA, RUBBER, ETC

Rate of licence fee for rubber export licences

No 250 (7)-Tr (I E R)/40, dated the 28th December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934 (XXVIII of 1934), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 252 (2)-Tr (I E R)/39, dated the 25th November 1939, the Central Government is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st January 1941, the rate of licence fee for every export licence issued by the Indian Rubber Licensing Committee shall be two annas and six pies per hundred pounds of rubber or part thereof covered by such licence

Serial No 103

No 335 (1)-Tr. (I.E R.)/40, dated the 18th January, 1941.

THE CONTROL OF TEA, RUBBER, ETC

Rate of excise duty on coffee

No 335 (1)-Tr (I E R)/40, dated the 18th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940 (No XIII of 1940), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board, is pleased to fix one rupee per hundredweight as the rate of excise duty on coffee under the said section

Serial No 104.

An Ordinance No. 1 of 1941, dated the 1st February, 1941.

THE CONTROL OF TEA, RUBBER, ETC

*Amendment to the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance 1940 **

An Ordinance No 1 of 1941, dated the 1st February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department —

AN

ORDINANCE

to amend the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to amend the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940, for the purposes hereinafter appearing, XIII of 1940

Now, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance —

Short title and commencement

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941

(2) It shall come into force at once

Amendment of section 3, Ordinance XIII of 1940

2 In clause (b) of section 3 of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940 (hereinafter referred to as the said Ordinance), for the words "and uncured coffee" the words "and uncured coffee, roasted coffee and prepared coffee" shall be substituted XIII of 1940

Substitution of new section for section 18, Ordinance XIII of 1940
Sale of coffee, how made

3. For section 18 of the said Ordinance the following section shall be substituted, namely —

"18 No registered owner shall sell coffee unless either—

(a) it has been cured at or is delivered to the buyer through a curing establishment licensed under section 28, or

(b) it is sold under and in accordance with the provisions of a licence procured from the Board under section 24 "

Omission of section 19, Ordinance XIII of 1940

4. Section 19 of the said Ordinance shall be omitted

Amendment of section 20, Ordinance XIII of 1940

5. In section 20 of the said Ordinance, for the words and figures "otherwise than by or under the authority of the Board in pursuance of its functions under section 26" the words "otherwise than by the

Board or under an authorisation granted by the Board in the prescribed manner and in the prescribed cases" shall be substituted, and to the section as so amended the following further proviso shall be added, namely —

"Provided further that the Central Government may exempt from the operation of this section, either absolutely or subject to conditions, the export of coffee from British India to an Indian State, or to any foreign settlement bounded by India "

6. In sub-section (2) of section 31 of the said Ordinance, the words "and the costs of storing and marketing coffee deposited in and of administering the surplus pool" shall be omitted Amendment of section 31, Ordinance XIII of 1940

7. For clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 32 of the said Ordinance the following clause shall be substituted, namely — Amendment of section 32, Ordinance XIII of 1940

"(b) the costs of storing, curing and marketing coffee deposited in and of administering the surplus pool,"

8. In sub-section (1) of section 48 of the said Ordinance the words "after consulting the Board" shall be omitted Amendment of section 48, Ordinance XIII of 1940

Serial No 105.

No. 334 (5)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/40, dated the 4th February, 1941.

THE CONTROL OF TEA, RUBBER, LTC

*Amendment to the Coffee Market Expansion Rules, 1940 **

No 334 (5)-Tr (I E R)/40, dated the 4th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940 (No XIII of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Coffee Market Expansion Rules, 1940,* namely —

(1) After rule 35 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely —

"35A The Board may authorise the export of coffee under section 20 of the Ordinance in any of the following cases, namely —

(i) coffee sold by the Board in pursuance of its functions under section 26 of the Ordinance,

(ii) roasted or prepared coffee,

(iii) coffee which is proved to the satisfaction of the Board to be part of the crop of the year 1939-40,

(iv) coffee of the crop of the year 1940-41 in respect of which it is proved to the satisfaction of the Board that the restriction of export would cause special hardship and that either—

(a) such coffee was, with a view to export, in the hands of the traders before the 31st December 1940, or

(b) a firm contract for the export of such coffee was entered into before the 21st December 1940 "

(2) For Form E appended to the said Rules, the following Form shall be substituted, namely —

"FORM E (RULE 36)

Order for the export of Coffee from British India

Authority is hereby accorded to Mr for the
Messrs
export of cwts of coffee from the port of
lbs to

Seal

Place

Dated

194

Controller of Coffee,

Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board "

Serial No. 106.

No. 334 (10)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/40, dated the 4th February, 1941.

THE CONTROL OF TEA, RUBBER, ETC

Permission to Export of Coffee from British India to the French Establishments in India and certain Indian States

No 334 (10)-Tr (I E R)/40, dated the 4th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to section 20 of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940, (No XIII of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to notify that the export of coffee from British India to the French Establishments in India, or to any Indian State other than Cutch, Las Bela and Kalat shall be exempt from the operation of the said section

Serial No. 107.

No. 213 (1)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/38, dated the 8th February, 1941

THE CONTROL OF TEA, RUBBER, ETC

The Indian Tea Licensing Committee (Bonus Scheme) Bye-laws, 1940

No 213 (1)-Tr (I E R)/38, dated the 8th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

The following bye-laws which have been made by the Indian Tea Licensing Committee in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section

(1) of section 6 of the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938 (VIII of 1938), read with rule 15 of the Indian Tea Control (Licensing Committee) Rules, 1938, and with the previous sanction of the Central Government as required under sub-section (2) of the said section are hereby published for general information —

1 These bye-laws may be called the Indian Tea Licensing Committee (Bonus Scheme) Bye-laws, 1940

2 In these bye-laws—

(a) "Committee" means the Indian Tea Licensing Committee constituted under the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938,

(b) "member" means an employee of the Committee (other than the Committee's Secretarial Staff) who has completed one year's continuous service under the Committee and was or has been employed under it on or after the 1st April 1938,

(c) "Scheme" means the Bonus Scheme created by these bye-laws,

(d) "service under the Committee" includes service under the Indian Tea Licensing Committee constituted under the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938

3 With effect as from the 1st April 1938, there shall be a Bonus Scheme for the employees of the Committee other than the Committee's Secretarial Staff

4 The Scheme shall apply automatically to an employee of the Committee as soon as he becomes qualified as a member under these bye-laws, and also to any former employee of the Committee who had completed one year's service under the Committee and was in its service on or after the 1st April 1938

5 The Committee shall open a separate bonus account in the name of each member and shall credit to it the sums hereinafter specified

6 The Committee shall set aside and credit to the bonus account of each member a sum equal to three-fourths of his average monthly salary for each continuous year of his service under the Committee

7 After a bonus account has been opened and credited as provided in bye-law 6, such account shall, save as otherwise provided in these bye-laws, subsequently be credited on each anniversary date of the commencement of the member's service under the Committee, with a sum equal to three-fourths of his average monthly salary for the preceding twelve months

8 In the event of any member dying or being permitted by the Committee to retire before his bonus account can be credited under bye-law 7, that account shall be credited with a sum calculated proportionately for the broken period upto the date of death or retirement, as the case may be

9 Save and except the sums which become payable under these bye-laws, all other sums standing to the credit of members in their bonus accounts shall be invested in such manner as the Committee may determine

10 As soon as convenient after the 31st March but not later than the 30th April in each year, the Committee shall apportion amongst the members then subsisting, according to the amounts standing to their

credit in the bonus accounts on the 31st March, the net revenue earned by the investments under bye-law 9, after deducting the expenses incurred in the maintenance of the bonus accounts, and shall credit the bonus account of each member with his due share

Provided that if any member dies or is permitted by the Committee to retire before the 31st March, the Committee may credit to his account by way of interest for the broken period in question such amount as the Committee may think fit

11 The amount standing to the credit of a member in his bonus account shall be paid to him on his quitting service with the permission of the Committee. Provided that no such payment shall be made to a member whose services have been dispensed with by the Committee for grave misconduct

12 Should a member die before the amount standing to his credit become payable, or having become payable, has not been paid under bye-law 11, the amount may be paid by the Committee to whoever has been nominated by the member as the person to whom it should be paid or, failing any such nomination, to the member's legal representative

13 If any question arises as to the interpretation of these bye-laws, the decision of the Committee thereon shall be final.

PART V

THE CONTROL OF PRICES, HOUSE RENTS, ETC.

Serial No. 108.

No. 633-O.R./40, dated the 4th January, 1941.

THE CONTROL OF PRICES, HOUSE RENTS, BOARDING HOUSE CHARGES, ETC
*Control of rents for residential accommodation Exercise of power under
 rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules*

No 633-O R /40, dated the 4th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the power conferred on it by clause (bb) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules to provide by order for controlling the rents in any urban area for residential accommodation, whether furnished or unfurnished and whether with or without board, and the power conferred on it by clause (f) of the said sub-rule to provide for any incidental and supplementary matters for which it is expedient to provide for the purposes of an order made under clause (bb) thereof, shall, within the limits of—

(a) the Civil Lines, Rawalpindi, and

(b) the Muree Municipality,

be exercisable also by the Provincial Government of the Punjab

Serial No 109.

No. 622-O R./41, dated the 21st January, 1941.

THE CONTROL OF PRICES, HOUSE RENTS, BOARDING HOUSE CHARGES, ETC
Amendment to rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules

No 662-O R /41, dated the 21st January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Defence of India Rules, namely —

In clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the said Rules, after the word “prices”, the words “or rates” and after the word “sold”, the words “or hired” shall be inserted

Serial No. 110.

No. 501-Ind -War (11)/40, dated the 21st January, 1941.

THE CONTROL OF PRICES, HOUSE RENTS, BOARDING HOUSE CHARGES, ETC
The exercise of powers under rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules

No 501-Ind -War (11)/40, dated the 21st January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government

is pleased to direct that the power conferred on it by clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules to provide by order for controlling the prices or rates at which articles or things may be sold or hired, and the power conferred on it by clause (f) of the said sub-rule to provide for any incidental and supplementary matters for which it is expedient to provide for the purposes of an order made under clause (b) thereof shall, in respect of *kolhus* and boiling pans used in the manufacture of *gur* and *nab*, be exercisable also by any Provincial Government (including a Chief Commissioner)

Serial No. 111

No. 633-O.R /40, dated the 25th January, 1941

THE CONTROL OF PRICES, HOUSE RENTS, BOARDING HOUSE CHARGES, ETC

The exercise of powers under rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules

No 633-O R /40, dated the 25th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the power conferred on it by clause (bb) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules to provide by order for controlling the rents in any urban area for residential accommodation, whether furnished or unfurnished and whether with or without board, and the power conferred on it by clause (f) of the said sub-rule to provide for any incidental and supplementary matters for which it is expedient to provide for the purposes of an order made under clause (bb) thereof, shall, in respect of the urban area comprised in the Jubbulpore Municipality and Cantonment, be exercisable also by the Provincial Government of the Central Provinces and Berar

PART VI

**MISCELLANEOUS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLIES, LABOUR
WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHT
PATENTS, DESIGNS, ETC., ETC.**

Serial No. 112.

Press Note, dated the 25th November, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

*Statement by leaders of delegations to the Eastern Group Conference at
the conclusion of the Conference*

Press Note, dated the 25th November, 1940, issued by the Eastern Group Conference Secretariat, Government of India —

With the meeting of the 25th November 1940, the deliberations in Delhi of the Eastern Group Conference come to an end, but the work which those deliberations have been designed to forward may be said only now to have been begun. The discussions that have taken place and the contacts that have been established have been of the greatest value. Our report will, we trust, prove to be the starting point on an intensive industrial war effort of very great importance. It is difficult to overestimate the value to the countries represented of the opportunity we have had of examining supply problems affecting the countries of the Eastern Group, and of considering how best war effort can be forwarded over an area of such profound importance. Between them, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya, Hong Kong, and Palestine, have a population of 416 millions, and their combined imports and exports amount to over £1,300,000,000. Australia is already all out on an immense programme. India and South Africa are both on the same way and the various other participants are ready and willing to take orders for munitions of all kinds and use such machine tools and facilities as they have in their countries. Already the interchange of information between the several Delegations has brought to light important facts and promising opportunities of which most of us at the opening of our proceedings were entirely unaware, while during the weeks that we have been together it has already been possible, by correlating surpluses in equipment with existing requirements, to supply important deficiencies without waste of time, or undue call on shipping space.

2 The Report which we have prepared embodies our conclusions. But the work which the Conference has begun cannot end with the submission of our Report, for a report can do no more than make recommendations and indicate possible lines of enquiry. It is for that reason that we have recommended the appointment in India of a representative standing body, which would continue the work of the Conference and, within a defined field, co-ordinate supply, plan production and assist in arranging new sources of production. Such a body cannot be established by the Conference itself. For our recommendation, like all other recommendations included in our Report, is a matter for the consideration and decision of the participating Governments, though it is our hope as a

Conference that our proposals will meet with their support and acceptance

3 We feel strongly however that it will not be in the public interest, or in the interest of furthering war effort that while our recommendations are under consideration the Secretariat organization placed by the Indian Government at the disposal of the Conference and already in being should be wholly dispersed. Pending a decision by the Governments concerned as to the establishment of the representative standing body which we have proposed, it remains important that there should be some temporary machinery to collect and to transmit information, to deal with the records of the Conference, to handle enquiries relating to the Conference and to its recommendations promptly and adequately, and above all to preserve continuity between our work and any representative standing body that may be established, which will of course set up its own Secretariat and organization apart from the Indian Government. We have carefully considered how best to ensure this. Few of the Delegations are in a position to leave any of their members behind them in India. In the first place, no Delegation is in a position to commit its Government to the acceptance of any particular recommendation of the Conference. Apart from that, many of the members of the Conference have urgent and important work to do in their own countries where each, as his first duty, will report to his Government upon the particular subjects with which he has been specially concerned during the work of the various Committees of the Conference. In these circumstances, we have requested the Government of India to retain for the present such portion of the Conference Secretariat as may be needed for the purposes we have mentioned above, pending a decision on the establishment of the representative standing body proposed. We are glad to say that this recommendation has been accepted by the Government of India.

4 The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, in the inspiring message which he addressed to us on the opening day of our session, bade us look forward to the day when forces created by our efforts, both east and west, advance together for the final overthrow of the powers of evil. Our object has been, again in the Prime Minister's words, to plan the more effective mutual integration of the resources of all our Governments in the Eastern Hemisphere. We realise to the full that in the short time available to us we may have fallen short in many respects of the ideal which we set ourselves. But we feel no doubt that this assembly of representatives of so many widely scattered Governments can hope to make a contribution of real value to the furthering of war effort. The problems we have had to deal with have been of great importance and great complexity. We have done our best to take full advantage of the opportunity we have had. We are well aware that there may be many respects in which the proposals we have put forward will call, on further scrutiny, for modification. But we are confident, for all that, that the work of this Conference, the contacts established during it, and the greater understanding which emerges from it of the difficulties and the potentialities of all the participating countries, will be of deep and real significance and value in the prosecution of the war and the attainment of the ideals which are common to us all. And throughout our deliberations we have been profoundly conscious that, having regard to the general war position, speed in execution is a first essential in all that we have sought by our labours to forward.

Serial No. 113.

No. 181, dated the 28th November, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS ETC ETC

Non-Official Members to advise the Department of Supply

No 181, dated the 28th November 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply —

The following non-official Members of the Indian Legislature have been elected by their respective Chambers to serve on the Standing Committee to advise on subjects with which the Department of Supply is concerned —

- 1 The Hon'ble Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru
- 2 The Hon'ble Mr J H S Richardson
- 3 Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi M L A
- 4 Dr Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad C I E , M L A
- 5 Pandit Nilakantha Das, M L A

Serial No. 114

Press Communique, dated the 29th November, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC , ETC

Enhancement in postal and telegram charges

Press Communiqué dated the 29th November, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Post and Telegraph Department —

With effect from the 1st December 1940, the following changes in postal and telegraph rates and telephone charges will be brought into force —

(i) The rate of postage on inland letters and business reply envelopes will be raised from one anna to one anna and three pies for the first tola. The rate for every subsequent tola will remain unchanged at six pies

(ii) The rate of postage on inland book, pattern and sample packets will be raised from 6 pies for the first $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas to 9 pies for the first five tolas, the rate for every subsequent $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas being three pies as hitherto

(iii) Foreign postage rates on letters to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Egypt (including the Sudan), Palestine, Transjordan and other British possessions and protectorates will be enhanced from $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas to $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas for the first ounce. The rate for every subsequent ounce will continue to be 2 annas

(iv) Postage rates on letters for transmission to Burma will be increased from one and a half annas to two annas for the first tola. For every additional tola the postage will remain unchanged at 1 anna

(v) A surcharge will be levied at the rate of one anna on every ordinary telegram and two annas on every express telegram addressed to places in India, Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan and Lhasa (Tibet). The surcharge will be levied on press and greetings telegrams also

(vi) In addition to the charges now payable for trunk calls a surcharge equal to ten per cent of such charges will also be payable

Serial No. 115.

Press Note, dated the 29th November, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS PATENTS AND DESIGNS ETC, ETC

Rationing of the Motor Spirit

Press Note, dated the 29th November, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department —

The war has so far had practically no effect upon the supply of motor spirit in India. Stocks are adequate, and there has been no difficulty in maintaining imports. It has, therefore, been unnecessary to restrict consumption, and the Government of India hope that this happy state of affairs will continue.

At the same time, it must be recognised that if a reduction of supply were to occur immediate action would be necessary to ensure the maintenance of essential services and a fair distribution to private consumers. In other words, a rationing scheme would be needed in India as in so many other countries.

A rationing scheme could not be brought into force by a wave of the hand. It would require many weeks of very careful study and administrative preparation. In order that India may not be caught napping, the Government of India are now discussing with Provincial Governments the possible methods of working a rationing scheme, and it is probable that a Conference of representatives of Provincial Governments and the Government of India will be held on this subject in New Delhi very shortly. The Government of India wish to make it clear that the discussions are precautionary and do not imply that it is intended to introduce a rationing scheme now or possibly at any time. The discussions must however be based on information obtained in part from various sections of the public, and this announcement of what is being done may therefore, be of interest and use.

Serial No 116

Press Communique, dated the 29th November, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Certain reductions in air mail rates

Press Communiqué, dated the 29th November, 1940 issued by the Government of India in the Indian Posts and Telegraph Department —

Reduction in the air mail fee on letters addressed to members of His Majesty's Military, Naval or Air Forces (including service personnel of the Dominions and India)

With effect from 1st December, 1940, the air mail fee on letters addressed to a member of His Majesty's Military, Naval or Air Forces (including service personnel of the Dominions and India) who being an

Indian is stationed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland or who is stationed in the following countries will be reduced from 14 annas to 8 annas per half ounce including ordinary postage. Such correspondence should be superscribed correctly and a blue air mail label should be affixed to the top left-hand corner of each letter.

Names of countries

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Egypt, Palestine, Transjordan, Iraq and Kuwait, Commonwealth of Australia (including New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, also Papua or British New Guinea, and Norfolk Island), British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Brunei, Fiji, Friendly (or Tonga) Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate, Hong Kong, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Malaya, Marshall Islands (Nauu), New Hebrides, New Guinea Mandated Territories, New Zealand and its dependencies, North Borneo, Perlis, Sarawak, Tiengganu, Western Samoa (Apia)

Serial No 117.

No. M -1217 (1), dated the 30th November, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

The Explosives Rules, 1940

No M -1217 (1), dated the 30th November, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Labour —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Central Government is pleased to make the following rules, a draft of the same having been previously published as required by section 18 of the said Act, namely —

THE EXPLOSIVES RULES, 1940

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1 *Short title and extent* —(1) These rules may be called the Explosives Rules, 1940

(2) They extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan

2 *Supersessions and savings* —(1) The Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, and all rules and notifications issued by Local or Provincial Governments, under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), are hereby superseded, but—

(i) all licences or duplicates granted or renewed and all fees imposed or levied shall be deemed to have been respectively granted, renewed, imposed or levied under these rules, and

(11) all approval given, all appointments made and all powers conferred by or under any rule or notification so superseded shall, so far as they are consistent with the Act and these rules, be deemed to have been given, made or conferred by or under these rules

(2) Anything not in conformity with these rules which was permitted to be done by or under any rule in force immediately before the coming into force of these rules may, in special cases, be permitted by the Chief Inspector by order in writing to be continued for such period not exceeding two years as may be specified in the order

3 *Definitions*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

“the Act” means the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884),

“authorised explosive” means an explosive included in a list of authorised explosives published by the Chief Inspector from time to time in the Gazette of India,

“boat” means any vessel other than a ship as defined below,

“Chief Inspector” means the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India,

“Conservator of the port” includes any person acting under the authority of the officer or body of persons appointed to be Conservator of the port under section 7 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908),

“detonator” means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case would communicate the explosion to like capsules or cases when in proximity,

“District Authority” means—

(1) in a Presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police, and

(11) elsewhere, the District Magistrate,

“District Magistrate” includes an “Additional District Magistrate”,

“Form” means a form set forth in Schedule V to these rules,

“Inspector of Explosives” includes the Deputy Chief Inspector of Explosives and an Assistant Inspector of Explosives,

“safety cartridge” means a cartridge for small-arms having a diameter not exceeding one inch, the case of which can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which is so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges,

“safety fuse” means a fuse for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuse would not communicate laterally with other like fuses,

“Schedule” means a Schedule annexed to the rules

“ship” means a vessel ordinarily used or intended to be used in sea navigation and not exclusively propelled by oars,

“small-arm nitro-compound” means a nitro-compound adapted and intended exclusively for use in cartridges for small-arms,

“testing officer” means such officer as the Central Government may appoint in this behalf,

“ton”, with reference to the weight of explosives, means 2,000 lbs ,

“transport” means to move from one place to another in British India, and includes moving from one place to another in British India by sea or across territory in India which is not part of British India

4 *Classification of explosives* —(1) For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified in the manner specified in Schedule I

(2) If any explosive falls within the limits of more than one class as defined in Schedule I, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the last in number of such classes

5 *General exemptions* —(1) Nothing in these rules shall apply—

(i) unless otherwise expressly provided in these rules, to any explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class other than safety fuses for blasting,

(ii) to the manufacture, possession, sale, transport or importation of paper caps for toy pistols, or coloured matches known as Bengal Lights or Star Matches, under such conditions and in such quantities as the Chief Inspector, or in the case of transport by rail, the Railway Board, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector, may from time to time determine, or to the possession, sale, transport or importation of snaps when contained in fully manufactured Christmas or bon-bon crackers,

(iii) to the manufacture possession or sale of gunpowder in any of the Agency Tracts in the Province of Madras,

(iv) to any explosive carried on board any ship in compliance with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1940, or of any order, rule or regulation thereunder for the time being in force, provided that such explosives shall not be stored with or near any explosive carried as cargo in the ship

(2) If the Chief Inspector is satisfied that in respect of any explosive of the 2nd Division of the 7th (Fireworks) Class any of the requirements of these rules may be safely suspended or modified, he may by written order authorise such suspension or modification for such period and under such conditions as he may think fit, and may at any time revoke such order

CHAPTER II

GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 *Prohibition of unauthorised explosives* —No person shall import, transport, manufacture, possess, use or sell any explosive which is not an authorised explosive

7 *Restriction on delivery and despatch of explosives* —(1) No person shall deliver or despatch any explosives to any one in British India other than a person who—

- (a) is the holder of a licence to possess the explosives or the authorised agent of a holder of such a licence, or
- (b) is entitled under these rules to possess the explosives without a licence

(2) The explosives so delivered or despatched shall in no case exceed the quantity which the person to whom they are delivered or despatched is authorised to possess with or without a licence under these rules

8 *Packing of explosives* —No explosive shall be imported, tendered for transport, transported, possessed or sold unless it is packed in the manner laid down in Schedule II and the package is marked in accordance with rule 9

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to—

- (a) explosives in the process of manufacture, and
- (b) manufactured fireworks possessed or transported by any person entitled under clause (b) of rule 83 to possess them without a licence

9 *Marking of packages* —(1) The outermost package shall be marked in conspicuous characters by means of either branding, stamping, embossing or painting or by affixing a securely attached label, with—

- (a) the word "Explosive",
- (b) the name of the explosive,
- (c) the number of the Class and of the Division to which it belongs, and
- (d) the name of the consignor or manufacturer

Provided that in the case of safety fuses or gunpowder, the word "Explosive" and the number of the Class and Division may be omitted

(2) In the case of a nitro-compound or of a chlorate-mixture there shall be added the date of manufacture or issue from the factory, or such sign indicating such date as may be approved by the Chief Inspector

(3) Where an outer package contains more than one explosive, it shall be marked separately in accordance with sub-rules (1) and (2) in respect of each explosive so contained

10 *Relaxation of packing rules* —If the Chief Inspector is satisfied that in any special case any of the requirements of rules 8 and 9 may be safely relaxed, he may, by order in writing, authorise such relaxation under such conditions as he may think fit

11 *Weight of explosives* —(1) The weight of explosives when referred to in these rules shall not include the weight of the packing case or box in which the explosives are packed

(2) In the case of explosives of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or 7th (Fireworks) Class, the weight shall be deemed to be the weight of the completed article inclusive of the case or contrivance in which the explosive is contained

12 *Precautions to be observed in handling explosives* —(1) The floor of any place or any carriage or vessel on which any explosive is, or is to be, laid and the ground, gangway decks and other places over which the explosive is to be conveyed during loading or unloading shall be—

(i) carefully examined to ensure that there is nothing thereon in contravention of these rules or likely to endanger the safety of the consignment, and

(ii) thoroughly cleaned and swept before and after use

(2) The casks or packages containing the explosives shall not be thrown or dropped down or rolled or pulled along the ground or floor but shall be passed from hand to hand and carefully deposited and stored

(3) Where a cask or package is to be slung due precautions shall be taken to sling it in such a manner as effectually to prevent the possibility of a fall

(4) After the handling of explosives has commenced, the operations shall proceed with due diligence and without unnecessary stoppage

13 *Prohibition of smoking, fires, lights and dangerous substances* —No person shall smoke, and no fires, lights or articles or substances of an inflammable nature or liable to spontaneous ignition or to cause or communicate fire or explosion, such as sulphuric acid, petroleum, carbide of calcium or compressed gases, shall be allowed—

(a) at any time in proximity to a place where an explosive is stored, or

(b) at any place where an explosive is handled, one hour before and during such handling

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to the use on a ship of—

(i) an engine room fire, if such fire is previously carefully banked up, or

(ii) any artificial light or ship's signal lights of a type approved in writing by the Chief Inspector in areas outside port limits and by the Conservator of the port within port limits

14 *Prohibition of matches, etc* —No person on, in, or near any place where explosives are handled shall—

(a) have in his possession any matches, fuses or other appliances for producing ignition or explosion, or any knives or other articles made of iron or steel, or

(b) wear boots or shoes with iron nails or shod or strengthened with iron unless such boots or shoes are covered with leather, India-rubber, felt or other material, in the form of overshoes or otherwise

15 *Spilt explosive to be destroyed* —If any explosive escapes from the package in which it is contained, or is spilt, such explosive shall immediately be carefully collected and destroyed

16 *Children and intoxicated persons* —No child under 16 years of age and no person who is in a state of intoxication shall be employed on the loading, unloading or transport of explosives, or be employed in or allowed to enter any premises licensed under these rules

17 *Competent person to be in charge of operations* —Every person holding, or acting under, a licence granted under these rules shall, whenever explosives are loaded, unloaded or handled, depute a competent person experienced in the handling of explosives to be present at and to conduct the operations in accordance with these rules

18 *Precautions against danger from water or exposure to the sun* —(1) In the case of any explosive which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall at all times be taken to prevent water from coming into contact with such explosive

(2) Packages containing explosives shall not be allowed to remain in the sun

19 *Special precautions against accidents and the exclusion of unauthorised persons* —(1) No person shall commit or attempt to commit any act which may tend to cause a fire or explosion in or about any place where an explosive is manufactured, stored, handled, or transported

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to any act which is reasonably necessary for the purpose of the manufacture, storage or handling during transport of any explosive or of any article present therewith

(2) Every person possessing explosives and every person in charge of or engaged in the importation, manufacture, sale, transport or handling of explosives shall at all times—

- (a) comply with the provisions of these rules and the conditions of any licence relating thereto,
- (b) observe all due precautions for the prevention of thefts and of accidents by fire or explosion,
- (c) prevent unauthorised persons from having access to the explosive,
- (d) prevent any other person from committing any such act as is prohibited under sub-rule (1)

CHAPTER III

IMPORTATION

PART I —GENERAL

20 *Application* —The provisions of this Chapter excepting rule 23 shall not apply to the bringing into British India in the course of transport of any explosive, other than an explosive which having been imported by sea at any port specified in rule 22 has not been tested, analysed or examined at that port as required by or under these rules

21 *Licence and test certificate for import of explosives* —(1) No explosive shall be imported except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted under these rules

(2) No licence for the import of an explosive shall be granted unless—

- (a) the explosive, if of the 3rd (Nitro-compound) Class or 4th (chlorate-mixture) Class, is certified in Form A by the testing officer to have passed the test set forth in Schedule III applicable to such explosive, and

- (b) the explosive is certified to have passed such analysis or examination, if any, as the Chief Inspector or the Customs-collector at his discretion by order in writing may require in order to determine its composition or condition

PART II —IMPORTATION BY SEA

22 *Importation by sea* —No explosive shall be imported by sea except at the ports of Bombay, British Cochin, Calcutta (including Moyapur and Diamond Harbour), Calicut, Karaikal, Madras or Vizagapatam

Provided that—

- (i) an explosive may be imported at the port of Chittagong with the previous sanction of the Central Government and subject to such conditions and restrictions as it may in any particular case impose,
- (ii) any explosive, other than an explosive of the 3rd (Nitro-compound) Class or the 4th (Chlorate-mixture) Class, may be imported into Port Blair,
- (iii) Chinese crackers may be imported at the ports of Cuddalore and Negapatam

23 *Declaration by master of ship or by the ship's agent* —(1) The master of every ship carrying explosives or the agent for such ship shall give the Conservator of the port not less than 48 hours' notice of its intended arrival at the port

(2) The master of every ship carrying explosives shall deliver to the pilot, before entering any port, a written declaration in Form B under his signature.

Provided that if (in anticipation of a ship's arrival, the agent for such ship delivers to the Conservator of the port a written declaration as aforesaid under his signature, no such declaration need be made by the master of the ship

(3) Every declaration delivered to a pilot under sub-rule (2) shall be made over by him without delay to the Conservator of the port, and all declarations received by the Conservator of the port shall be forwarded by him, with all convenient despatch, to the Customs-collector of the port

24 *Procedure for delivery of samples from ship's cargo* —(1) When the master of, or the agent for, a ship has made the declaration required by rule 23, such officer as the Customs-collector of the port may authorise in this behalf shall go on board the vessel and obtain samples of all such explosives as it is intended to land at the port and are required by or under these rules to be tested, analysed or examined

(2) The master shall deliver to the officer referred to in sub-rule (1) without charge samples of all the explosives of which samples are to be taken under that sub-rule. Such samples shall, if the officer so requires, be taken from the particular packages indicated by him

(3) If the taking of any samples under sub-rule (1) involves the opening of any case, such case shall, before it is opened, be removed to an isolated position at a safe distance from any places where consignments of explosives are stored

25 *Despatch of samples to the testing officer* —(1) The officer taking a sample of any explosive under rule 24 shall affix to it the name of the ship, the name of the consignee and such other distinguishing mark as he may think necessary and shall forward it to the testing officer without delay

(2) In the case of a nitro-compound or a chlorate-mixture, the date or sign referred to in sub-rule (2) of rule 9 shall also be affixed to the sample

26 *Testing of samples* —(1) The testing officer shall test, analyse or examine, as the case may be, the samples and shall without delay forward to the Customs-collector a report in duplicate under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test, analysis or examination

(2) The Customs-collector shall as soon as practicable, and ordinarily within twenty-four hours after receipt of the report of the testing officer, forward one copy of it to the licensing authority

27 *Production of licence for import* —Every person desiring to import explosives shall produce, personally or through his agent, before the Customs-collector his licence for the import of such explosives

28 *Permission of the Customs-collector to land explosives* —(1) No imported explosive shall be landed except with the permission of the Customs-collector

(2) If the Customs-collector, after receiving the report of the testing officer under rule 26 and the licence for the import of such explosive, and after making such further enquiries as he deems necessary, is satisfied that the explosive can lawfully be imported, he shall permit it to be landed

(3) Nothing in this rule shall affect the power of the Customs-collector to detain the explosive under any other law for the time being in force

29 *Importation by sea in anticipation of the report of the testing officer or grant of licence* —(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 21 or rule 28, where the consignee furnishes to the Customs-collector a written undertaking (without security or with such security as that officer deems sufficient) that he will, in the event of the explosive failing to pass the test, analysis or examination referred to in rule 21, comply with such directions as to its disposal as the Chief Inspector, after consulting the Conservator of the port, where necessary, may issue, the Customs-collector may permit any authorised explosive specified in sub-rule (2) to be imported by sea and landed in anticipation of the report of the testing officer or the grant of a licence to import, at any port at which the import of such explosives is permitted under rule 22

(2) Sub-rule (1) shall not apply unless the authorised explosive—

(a) if of British manufacture, is certified by the manufacturer to be of British manufacture, or

(b) if not of British manufacture,

(i) is imported from the United Kingdom and is covered by a certificate granted by one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in the United Kingdom showing that it has passed the United Kingdom tests, or

(ii) is proved to the satisfaction of the Central Government to have been manufactured under adequate official supervision

(3) The permission granted under sub-rule (1) shall be subject to the following conditions and such further conditions as the Customs-collector may impose —

- (a) The explosive shall be conveyed to and stored in a place or magazine properly licensed under these rules for the storage of the class of explosive imported, and the consignee shall give notice of the storage in such place or magazine to the District Authority in whose jurisdiction the place or magazine is situated
- (b) An explosive which is not of British manufacture shall not be transported by rail until a licence to import such explosive has been granted
- (c) The explosive shall not be removed or distributed from the place or magazine referred to in clause (a) until a licence has been granted for its importation and until the person in charge of the place or magazine has received notice in writing from the licensing authority that it may be so removed or distributed

PART III —IMPORTATION BY LAND

30 *Importation by land* —No explosive shall be imported by land save with the previous sanction in each case of the Central Government and under such conditions and restrictions as it may impose

CHAPTER IV

TRANSPORT

PART I —GENERAL.

31 *Licence for transport and issue of passes* —(1) An explosive shall not be transported except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted under these rules

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to—

- (i) the transport of any explosive imported under a licence in Form F, from the port of import to the place of destination specified in the licence,
- (ii) the transport of any explosives in accordance with the provisions of rule 29,
- (iii) the transport of any explosives for the possession of which no licence is necessary (see rule 83),
- (iv) the transport by the holder of a licence in Form J of any of the explosives covered by his licence in such quantity as he may require for his private use

(2) Every consignment of explosive transported under a licence shall be accompanied by a pass issued by the licensee in Form H

(3) Such pass shall be attached to the way-bill, invoice or despatch note as the case may be

(4) A copy of every pass issued under sub-rule (2) shall forthwith be sent by the licensee—

- (i) to the licensing authority, and
- (ii) to the District Authority in whose jurisdiction the place to which the consignment is sent is situated, when such Authority is not the licensing authority

32 *Explosives of different classes to be kept separate* —An explosive of the 5th (Fulminate) Class, or an explosive of the 6th (Ammunition) Class containing its own means of ignition, or an explosive of the 7th (Fireworks) Class shall not be transported in the same carriage or, save as provided in rule 49, in the same vessel and shall not be conveyed or handled with any explosive not of the class and division to which it belongs

33 *Certificate of safety* —(1) Before transporting or tendering for transport an explosive of the 3rd (Nitro-compound) or of the 4th (Chlorate-mixture) Class the consignor shall attach to the consignment note a valid certificate in Form A granted by an Inspector of Explosives, or, if the certificate is granted at the time when the explosive is imported, by the testing officer or, provided the original is produced for verification, a copy of such certificate certified by the consignor to be a true copy

(2) The certificate referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be valid for a period of twelve months from the date on which it is granted.

Provided that in the case of nitroglycerine compounds which are not used as propellants such certificate shall lapse on the 31st July following and a fresh certificate may, at the discretion of the Railway Administration concerned, be demanded for explosives to be transported by rail during the period from 1st April to 31st July if the original certificate has been granted earlier than the 30th of September preceding

(3) A fee of one rupee shall be payable for a certificate granted or renewed by an Inspector of Explosives under this rule,

Provided that should the Inspector of Explosives issuing the certificate require a fresh test of the explosive to be made a fee of Rs 16 shall be charged for such test

34 *Transport in passenger carriages and vessels* —Save as otherwise expressly provided in these rules, no explosive shall be transported in any carriage or vessel plying for or carrying passengers on hire

35 *Maximum consignments allowed* —The quantity of explosive transported shall not exceed—

- (i) 10,000 lbs in any one railway wagon,
- (ii) 4,000 lbs in any one carriage other than a railway wagon,
- (iii) 50,000 lbs in any one boat

36 *Despatch of explosives to carrier* —(1) No person shall despatch any explosive to a carrier for purposes of transport unless—

- (a) he has given to the carrier or his duly authorised local agent or, in the case of a Railway Administration, the Station Master a notice in writing—

- (i) of his intention to forward such explosive,
- (ii) certifying that the explosive has been packed and marked in accordance with rules 8 and 9,
- (iii) stating the true name, description and quantity of the explosive to be transported, and
- (iv) giving his own name and address and the name and address of the consignee, and

- (b) he has received in reply an intimation in writing from such carrier, agent or Station Master that he is prepared to receive

the explosive for immediate despatch or for deposit in an authorised magazine or place at which some person is licensed or otherwise authorised to receive it

(2) No person shall bring, send or forward to or upon any railway any explosive which a Railway Administration has by any notice or regulation for the time being in force notified that it will not receive

37 *Place and time of loading and unloading* — (1) Every explosive shall be loaded and unloaded at a safe distance from station buildings, dwelling houses, factories, public buildings and other buildings or places where persons assemble or petroleum, timber or any other inflammable material is stored or handled

(2) No operations connected with the loading, unloading and handling of explosives shall be conducted between sunset and sunrise

(3) Nothing in sub-rules (1) and (2) shall apply to any operations connected with the transport of explosives by a passenger train or by a 'pick up' or 'van' goods train used for the transport of small consignments or in the brake van of a mixed train

38 *Carriage or vessel to be in readiness for loading* — No explosive shall be brought on to any place of loading until the carriage or vessel into which it is to be loaded is at the place in readiness to receive it

39 *Carriage or vessel to be in charge of a competent person* — (1) A carriage, other than a railway carriage, or vessel transporting explosives shall at all times be in charge of, and constantly attended by, a competent person experienced in the handling of explosives and appointed by the licensee

(2) The person in charge of a carriage or vessel shall not drive, conduct or manœuvre such carriage or vessel in a dangerous or negligent manner

40 *Protection from fire or explosion* — (1) No carriage or vessel shall be used for transporting explosives unless all iron or steel therein with which a package containing any explosive is likely to come in contact is effectually covered with lead, leather, wood, cloth or other suitable material

(2) Where the weight of the explosives transported in any carriage exceeds 2,000 lbs they shall be placed in the interior of the carriage which shall be enclosed on all sides with wood or metal so as effectually to protect the explosives from communication of fire and the carriage shall be locked

(3) Where the weight of the explosives transported in any vessel exceeds 2,000 lbs, they shall be placed in the hold of the vessel which shall have a closed deck and closely fitting hatches, double watertight bulkheads shall be provided at each end of the hold where the explosives are stowed and the hatches shall be locked

(4) Where the explosives carried in any carriage or vessel do not exceed 2,000 lbs in weight, the explosives shall, unless they are conveyed in the manner specified in sub-rule (2) or sub-rule (3), as the case may be, be completely covered with a fire-proofed cloth, tarpaulin or any other suitable material so as effectually to protect the explosives from communication of fire

41 *Delay in transit to be avoided* —If the quantity of explosives transported in any carriage or vessel exceeds five pounds the person or persons in charge of such carriage or vessel shall not stop or delay at any place for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, nor stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended by public danger

42 *Safety distances between carriages or boats* —Where the explosives in two or more carriages or in two or more boats travelling in company exceed the maxima prescribed in rule 35 for any one carriage or boat such carriages or boats shall not approach within 50 yards of one another

Provided that—

(a) nothing in this rule shall apply to the transport of explosives by rail,

(b) the Conservator of the port may waive the requirement of this rule within the limits of a port if in his opinion it is impracticable to secure compliance with it

43 *Repairs to conveyance* —Before any repairs or alterations are commenced in any part of a carriage or vessel in which explosives are being, or have been transported, all due precautions shall be taken to remove all such explosives, or any remnants thereof, and the space in such carriage or vessel in which such explosives have been carried shall be thoroughly washed out to ensure that no remnants of explosive remain therein

44 *Small quantities of fireworks exempted* —Nothing contained in rules 34, 39 and 40 shall apply to the transport of manufactured fireworks in the custody of a person entitled to possess them without a licence under rule 83 (b), provided that not more than five pounds of manufactured fireworks shall be so transported in any motor vehicle licensed for the conveyance of more than 6 passengers

PART II —TRANSPORT BY WATER

45 *Notice of loading on or unloading from ships* —No explosive shall be loaded on or unloaded from a ship within the limits of a port unless 48 hours' notice in writing of the intended time and place of such operation has been given to the Conservator of the port

46 *Responsibility of a person in charge of a vessel* —Whenever any explosive is being loaded into or unloaded from a vessel the person in charge of the vessel, or some responsible person deputed by him for this purpose, shall be present at and shall supervise such loading or unloading, and shall take all due precautions in regard to such explosive until the completion of the receipt and stowage or discharge thereof

47 *Steamer fires and lights* —No explosive shall be loaded on or unloaded from any ship—

(a) unless the engine room fires have been previously carefully banked up, and all other fires and lights extinguished, or

(b) while the ship is attached to or alongside of any steam vessel or steam tug, unless the engine room fires of such steam vessel or steam tug, have previously been carefully banked up and all other fires and lights have been previously extinguished

Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the employment of an artificial light or ships signal lights of a type approved in writing by the

Chief Inspector in areas outside port limits and by the Conservator of the port within port limits

48 *Stowage*—No explosive shall be stowed in a ship except in accordance with the regulations issued from time to time by the Board of Trade to regulate the carriage of dangerous goods and explosives in ships

49 *Conveyance of explosives on unberthed passenger ships*—Any authorised explosive satisfying the requirements of clauses (a) and (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 21 or those of clause (a) or (b) in sub-rule (2) of rule 29 may be transported in a properly constructed magazine on an unberthed passenger ship to which Part IV of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), applies, being a home-trade ship as defined in sub-section (3) of section 2 of the said Act or plying to ports in the Persian Gulf

Provided that—

- (a) the consignor satisfies the certifying officer referred to in section 157 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), that no other means of conveying the explosives are available,
- (b) the magazine complies in all respects with the specification for magazines in ships laid down by the Board of Trade and is approved by the Surveyors of the Mercantile Marine Department,
- (c) the explosives are packed and marked as laid down in these rules and stowed in such manner as the Chief Inspector may by general or special order direct;
- (d) detonators are not carried in the same hold as other explosives, and
- (e) the hold containing the magazine does not contain any other hazardous or inflammable goods at any time during which the magazine is in use for the carriage of explosives

50 *Conveyance of explosives on passenger vessels*.—(1) The following explosives may be carried in a passenger vessel —

- (a) any explosive not exceeding 5 lbs in weight, other than a fulminate (Class 5), ammunition containing its own means of ignition (Class 6, Division 3) or fireworks (Class 7), and
- (b) detonators not exceeding 200 in number and certified in writing by the licensee not to contain in the aggregate more than 8 ozs of explosive

Provided that—

- (i) previous notice is given to the person in charge of the vessel in which the explosive is intended to be conveyed,
- (ii) all due precautions are taken to prevent accidents by fire or explosion,
- (iii) detonators are not carried in the same compartment as other explosives

(2) Nothing in rules 37 (2), 39, 47, 51 to 55 and 58 shall apply to explosives carried in a passenger vessel under sub-rule (1).

51 *Anchorage of vessels carrying explosives* —(1) Every vessel having explosives on board and entering a port shall be anchored at such anchorage as the Conservator of the port shall appoint in this behalf and shall not leave such anchorage without the general or special order of the Conservator of the port and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order

(2) Such anchorage shall in no case be the same as that for vessels laden with petroleum and shall be at such distance from the anchorage for vessels laden with petroleum as to render it impossible for a fire originating at the former anchorage to affect vessels anchored at the latter

52 *Red flag or warning light to be exhibited* —Every vessel having explosives on board exceeding 100 lbs in weight shall, while approaching or leaving a port and during the time that it remains within the limits of the port or on any inland waters, exhibit conspicuously—

(a) between sunrise and sunset, a red flag not less than 3 feet square, and

(b) between sunset and sunrise, a single red light visible all round the horizon

53 *Vessels to lie singly* —Every vessel wholly or partly laden with explosives shall lie singly and be kept at a distance of at least 50 yards from any other vessel except during the actual transshipment of explosives, when one boat may lie alongside on each side of a ship, boat or floating magazine and two ships may lie alongside each other

54 *Hatches to be closed and covered* —The hatches of any vessel having any explosive on board shall be kept closed except when the operation of loading or unloading is being actually performed and when closed, shall be covered with tarpaulin or raw hides, securely battened down and locked

55 *Vessels not to lie alongside magazines, jetties etc* —No vessel having any explosive on board shall lie alongside any vessel, floating magazine, quay, wharf, jetty, land or landing stage except for the purposes of loading or unloading and then only during the time necessary for the actual loading or unloading of such vessel and shall proceed on its voyage without delay except such delay as may be unavoidable in consequence of tide or weather

56 *Loading and unloading prohibited while a vessel is underway* —No explosives exceeding 1,000 lbs in weight and no detonators shall be loaded or unloaded while a vessel is underway

Explanation —A vessel is 'underway' when she is not at anchor or moored or made fast to the shore or aground

57 *Place of loading and unloading within a port area* —Explosives shall, within the limits of a port, be loaded from, landed at, brought into or deposited upon, only such quay or other place as the Conservator of the port may by general or special order direct

58 *Cushion to be used* —A cushion, properly stuffed with oakum and covered with leather, or one of such other kind as the Conservator of the port may from time to time approve, shall be used in shipping an explosive in any vessel or in landing it upon any wharf or other landing place within the limits of a port

port within port limits or by Chief Inspector in areas outside port limits

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to the transport of explosives in a mechanically propelled boat subject to such conditions as may be specified by the Chief Inspector

PART III — TRANSPORT BY LAND

63 *Streets and public places* — (1) No person shall transport or cause to be transported any explosive in any street or public place within the limits of a municipality or cantonment except under and in accordance with the conditions of a written permit granted by the District Authority

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be held to authorise the transport, in such street or public place, of—

- (a) any explosive of the 5th (Fulminate) Class, or
- (b) any prohibited explosive or
- (c) any detonators together with any other explosive

(3) Every permit granted under sub-rule (1) shall specify—

- (a) the maximum quantity of each explosive permitted to be transported at any one time
- (b) the street or public place through which, and the hours during which transport is permitted,
- (c) the period (not exceeding twelve months) for which the permit will be valid

(4) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall apply to—

- (a) any explosive of the 7th (Fireworks) Class or safety fuses, or
- (b) gunpowder or other explosive not exceeding 5 lbs in weight

64 *Approval of mechanically propelled vehicles* — No explosive shall be transported in a mechanically propelled vehicle unless such vehicle is locked and is of a type approved in writing by the Chief Inspector

65 *Approval of vehicles transporting more than 2,000 lbs* — No explosives exceeding 2,000 lbs in weight shall be transported by land otherwise than by rail except in a locked vehicle of a type approved in writing by the Chief Inspector

66 *Explosive vans to be approved* — No explosive shall be transported by rail except in a van specially constructed for the carriage of explosives and of a type approved by the Chief Inspector and the Railway Board

67 *Marking of railway carriages* — (1) On each side of every railway carriage containing any explosive there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a securely attached label or otherwise the word "Explosives"

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall apply to a carriage containing explosives transported in accordance with the provisions of clause (b) of rule 68 or rule 73

68 *Transport of explosives with ordinary goods* — Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 66, the following explosives may be transported by any train other than a passenger or mixed train in a carriage not

containing any article or substance liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion —

- (a) any quantity of safety fuse for blasting,
- (b) any other explosive approved by the Chief Inspector for the purpose of this rule provided that such explosive is packed in metallic cases or cylinders which fulfil all the requirements of these rules and are of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration and the Chief Inspector

69 *Position of vehicles* — Every railway carriage containing explosives shall be placed as far away as practicable from the engine and shall be close-coupled to the adjoining carriages and shall be preceded and followed by three carriages not loaded with explosives or other articles or substances of an inflammable nature, provided that—

- (a) on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway carriages containing explosives need not be close-coupled, and
- (b) on the Nilgiri and Kankal-Peralam Railways, only one carriage need intervene between the engine and carriages containing explosives

70 *Maximum quantity of explosives to be transported by rail* — (1) Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall at any one time be loaded or unloaded at or on any railway station or wharf, or be attached to or transported by any one train

(2) The quantity of explosives to be contained or loaded in any one such carriage shall at no time exceed 10,000 lbs in weight in the aggregate

71 *Prohibition on passenger or mixed trains* — No explosive shall be transported by any passenger or mixed train

72 *Despatch of explosive vans by mixed trains* — Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 71 any explosive may be transported by a mixed train in vans specially approved under rule 66 on any line or section on which goods trains are not running subject to the following conditions —

- (a) not more than three such vans containing explosives shall be hauled at any one time,
- (b) there shall be no less than three carriages between the vans containing explosives and the engine and between such vans and the passenger carriages,
- (c) the vans containing explosives shall be close-coupled to the adjoining carriages and to each other,
- (d) immediately on entering any section upon which goods trains are running, the vans containing explosives shall be detached from the mixed train

73 *Conveyance of explosives by passenger or mixed trains* — Notwithstanding anything contained in rules 66 and 71 the following explosives may be transported by passenger or mixed train —

- (i) safety fuses for blasting,
- (ii) explosives of the 3rd (Nitro-compound) Class, other than propellants, in the form of cartridges not exceeding in the aggregate 5 lbs in weight, provided no detonators are carried in the same compartment,

(iii) detonators to the number of 200 if the amount of explosive in the package or packages containing the detonators does not exceed in the aggregate 8 oz, provided—

- (a) a certificate to such effect is tendered by the consignor, and
- (b) no other explosive is carried in the same compartment,

(iv) sporting powders and propellants packed in double packages prescribed in Schedule II provided—

- (a) the explosive is contained in tin canisters containing not more than 5 lbs each packed in a stout wooden case with a completely spark-proof outer cover of tin or zinc or in a metal case or cylinder of a pattern approved by the Chief Inspector,
- (b) no outer case contains more than 25 lbs of explosives, and
- (c) the total consignment by one train does not exceed in the aggregate 75 lbs

74 *Receipt of consignment of explosives by railways*—Consignments of explosives intended to be transported by rail shall be received only—

- (a) by a servant authorised by the Railway Administration concerned to receive dangerous goods, and
- (b) at such times between sunrise and sunset and at such places within railway premises as the Railway Administration may specify in this behalf

75 *Stowing of explosives*—(1) All packages containing explosives shall be stowed in one layer only and shall be secured in such a way as to prevent movement during transit when the carriage is in motion,

Provided that, if the packages of explosives are rectangular in form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five

(2) Hair cloth, hides or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the carriage and between each layer of packages

(3) There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive, any matches or fuses, any appliance for producing ignition or any other article or substance of an inflammable nature or liable to cause fire or explosion, such as petroleum, carbide, compressed gases and acids

76 *Shunting*—No shunting of carriages containing explosives shall be carried out on any railway save under the superintendence of a duly authorised officer who shall be responsible that—

- (a) when the train is being marshalled carriages loaded with explosives shall not be shunted by a locomotive unless they are separated from any engine by not less than three carriages containing no explosive or easily inflammable substance,
- (b) during the shunting of carriages containing explosives the speed of all movements shall not exceed five miles an hour and
- (c) no loose shunting takes place

77 *Delivery to and from railway premises*—(1) Packages containing any explosive shall be removed by the consignee from the station, wharf or depot of the railway to which they have been transported, as soon as practicable and with all due diligence after arrival

(2) If the packages are not removed within the twelve hours of daylight following their arrival the packages and contents may be forthwith returned to the consignor at his risk and expense

(3) Every package containing an explosive shall until removed, returned or despatched be kept in a safe place under the special direction of the Station Master at a safe distance from the Station buildings under a police guard if necessary and shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material

78 *Powers of Railway Administration* —(1) Where a Railway Administration suspects that an explosive or carriage or package containing an explosive does not comply with any of these rules, the Administration may—

(a) prevent the entry of such explosive, carriage or package upon their premises, or refuse to receive or transport them, or

(b) at any time open or require such carriage or package to be opened to ascertain the facts

(2) If any explosive or any carriage or package containing explosives is found not to comply with any of these rules, the Railway Administration may return such explosive, carriage or package to the consignor at his risk and expense

(3) Where any explosive or any carriage or package containing explosives not complying with these rules cannot in the opinion of the Railway Administration be returned to the consignor under sub-rule (2) without undue risk, the Administration may, in consultation with the Chief Inspector and in such manner as he may specify, destroy at the consignor's risk and expense the explosive or the contents of the carriage or package

79 *Explosives not to be carried across railway bridges* —No explosive shall be carried otherwise than by rail across any railway bridge across which reasonable facilities for the transport thereof by rail are afforded by the Railway Administration

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to—

(a) safety fuses for blasting, in any quantity, or

(b) gunpowder, or nitro-compounds or ammunition, Class 6, Divisions 2 and 3, in any quantity not exceeding five pounds, or

(c) fireworks not exceeding ten pounds

80 *Conveyance of Chinese Crackers* —In the case of the transport by rail of Chinese Crackers, Class 7, Division 2, and provided that all due precautions are taken to prevent explosion, the provisions of rules 40 and 66 may be relaxed during the period from July to March inclusive under an order of the District Traffic Officer when the number or size of consignments offered is such that, in his judgment, serious delay would be caused by the observance of such rules

CHAPTER V

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE

81 *Licence for manufacture, possession, use and sale* —(1) No explosive shall be manufactured, possessed, used or sold except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted under these rules

(2) The licensee shall be responsible for all operations in connection with the manufacture, possession or sale of explosives which may be conducted in the licensed premises

82 *No licence needed for manufacture in certain cases* —Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 81, no licence to manufacture shall be necessary—

- (a) for the making of a small quantity of explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for sale or any other use, or
- (b) in the case of any person authorised under these rules to possess an explosive who by filling cartridges, making charges, or drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares such explosive for use exclusively for blasting purposes in his mine or quarry or in some excavation or work carried on by him or under his control

83 *No licence needed for possession in certain cases* —Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 81, no licence shall be necessary for the possession—

- (a) of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport, when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IV regulating the transport of such explosive, or
- (b) by any person, of manufactured fireworks in any quantity not exceeding 50 lbs, provided that the fireworks—
 - (i) are obtained and intended by such person for immediate use and not for sale and are possessed by him for a period not exceeding fourteen days, and
 - (ii) are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to the explosives, or
- (c) by any person for his own private use and not for sale of gunpowder not exceeding 30 lbs or of small-arm nitro-compound not exceeding 10 lbs or of safety fuses for blasting,
- (d) by a Railway Administration of flare lights for use on a railway, or
- (e) of any explosive, which is not for sale and is required solely for the navigation of aircraft, when kept in an aircraft for use therein, or for distribution to other aircraft or to aerodromes, or at an aerodrome for use there or for distribution to aircraft or to other aerodromes, provided that the maximum quantity so possessed shall not exceed 50 lbs when carried in an aircraft and 100 lbs when kept at an aerodrome

CHAPTER VI

LICENCES

84 *Application for licence* —(1) A person desiring to obtain or to renew a licence under these rules shall submit an application in writing to the authority empowered to grant such a licence

Provided that where the licensing authority is the Central Government the application for the licence shall be submitted through the Chief Inspector

(2) The application shall be signed by the applicant himself or by a person authorised by him in writing in this behalf, and shall, in the latter case, be accompanied by such authorisation

(3) Every application for the grant or renewal of a licence to manufacture or possess explosives, other than a licence in Form J or K, shall be in Form C, and shall be accompanied by a plan in duplicate, drawn to scale, of the proposed magazine or factory and of the site, showing the boundaries thereof and specifying the matters referred to in Note (1) below Form C

85 *Grant of licences* —(1) Licences may be granted by the authorities set forth in Schedule IV in the forms, for the purposes and on payment of the fees specified therein

Provided that—

(a) no licence shall be granted to any person under the age of 18 years,

(b) no new licence in Form L or under Article 8 of Schedule IV shall be granted unless the provisions of rule 86 have been complied with

(2) A licence in Form F may be granted for such period not exceeding twelve months as the licensing authority may deem necessary. Every other licence granted or renewed under these rules shall remain in force until the 31st day of March following the date on which the licence is granted or renewed

Provided that every licence in force on the 31st December, 1940, other than a licence for the import of explosives, shall continue to remain in force until the 31st day of March 1941 .

(3) Where the licensing authority is the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Explosives, an applicant for a new licence in Form I may apply to the District Authority for a certificate to the effect that there is no objection to the applicant receiving a licence for the site proposed and the District Authority shall, if he sees no objection, grant such certificate to the applicant who may forward it to the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of Explosives, as the case may be, with his application in Form C

(4) The Chief Inspector or the Inspector of Explosives, as the case may be, may refer an application not accompanied by a certificate granted under sub-rule (3) to the District Authority for his observations

(5) If the District Authority, either on a reference being made to him, or otherwise, intimates to the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of Explosives, as the case may be, that any licence which has been applied for should not in his opinion be granted, such licence shall not be issued without the sanction of the Central Government.

(6) In the case of a licence granted for manufacture or possession one copy of the plan or plans of the premises signed in token of approval by the licensing authority shall be attached to the licence and one copy shall be filed for record in the office of the licensing authority.

(7) No licence shall be granted for the import of any kind or quantity of explosive unless the importer holds a licence for the possession of such explosive

Provided that this sub-rule shall not apply in cases where the explosive imported—

- (i) is not intended to be stored at the port of import but is intended to be transported direct to a territory not being part of British India, or
- (ii) can be possessed without a licence under rule 83

86 *Procedure to be observed before a licence for a factory or magazine is granted*—(1) The grant of a licence in Form L or under Article 8 of Schedule IV will be—

- (i) in the case of a licence in Form L—
 - (a) where the quantity of explosive for which a licence is proposed to be granted does not exceed 200 lbs, according to the procedure laid down in sub-rule (2) of this rule and sub-rules (3), (4) and (5) of rule 85, and
 - (b) where the quantity exceeds 200 lbs, according to the procedure laid down in sub-rules (2) to (9),
- (ii) in the case of a licence under Article 8 of Schedule IV, according to the procedure laid down in sub-rules (2) to (8) and (10)

(2) If the application submitted for a licence in Form L or under Article 8 of Schedule IV is in proper form, the Chief Inspector shall scrutinise the plans accompanying the application and forward to the applicant a statement in Form D showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear in and round the factory or magazine premises or any part thereof and from other buildings and works. On receipt of the statement the applicant shall enter therein against each item the exact distance which can actually be so kept clear, shall sign the statement and shall return it together with any representation which he may desire to make to the Chief Inspector

(3) After considering any representation made by the applicant when returning the statement, the Chief Inspector shall refer the application to the District Authority concerned together with a draft licence and a statement in Form E showing the distances which he considers should be kept clear in and round the factory or magazine

(4) Upon receipt of the said application the District Authority shall forthwith cause notice to be published of such application and of the time and place at which he will be prepared to hear it, and calling upon any person objecting to the establishment of the factory or magazine on the proposed site to give notice of such objection to him and to the applicant not less than seven clear days before the day fixed for hearing the application, together with his name, address and calling and a short statement of the grounds of his objections. The day of hearing the application shall be a day following as soon as practicable after the expiration of the period of one month referred to in sub-rule (6)

(5) Where the site of the proposed factory or magazine lies within, or within one mile of the limits of, the jurisdiction of any municipal or port authority, the applicant shall prepare, for service on such authority, a notice of the application and of the said day of hearing

(6) The notice under sub-rule (4) shall be published and the notice under sub-rule (5) served, at the expense of the applicant, by the District Authority, not less than one month before the said day of hearing

(7) On the day fixed for the hearing or any day to which such hearing may be adjourned from time to time, the District Authority shall hear any objection preferred in accordance with sub-rule (4), and by any authority referred to in sub-rule (5), and shall make such inquiry as he may deem necessary

(8) On completion of the inquiry the District Authority shall forward the application, statement and plans to the Chief Inspector together with a report stating whether he has any objection—

(a) to the applicant receiving a licence at the site proposed,

(b) to the manufacture or storage of the explosive in question in his District

(9) Where the application is for a licence in Form L, and the District Authority objects to the grant of the licence on any of the grounds specified in sub-rule (8) no licence shall be granted by the Chief Inspector except with the sanction of the Central Government

(10) Where the application is for a licence under Article 8 of Schedule IV the Chief Inspector shall submit the application, together with the report of the District Authority thereon and a draft licence containing the conditions which the Chief Inspector considers suitable, to the Central Government which may instruct the Chief Inspector (a) to grant the licence with such modifications or restrictions (if any) as it may consider suitable or (b) to reject the application

87 *Procedure on grant of licence for factory or magazine* —(1) A copy of every licence granted by the Chief Inspector in Form I or L, or under Article 8 of Schedule IV shall be forwarded to the District Authority, and the original licence shall be forwarded to the Inspector of Explosives in whose circle the premises are situated

(2) If the Inspector of Explosives is satisfied that all the conditions prescribed in the licence in regard to the factory or magazine have been complied with, he shall forthwith endorse the licence, but unless and until so endorsed, the licence shall not come into force

(3) If an Inspector of Explosives decides not to endorse a licence, he shall immediately return the licence to the Chief Inspector together with a statement of his reasons for not endorsing it

(4) On receipt of the statement referred to in sub-rule (3), the Chief Inspector shall after making such enquiry, if any, as he may consider necessary communicate his decision to the District Authority and also, in the case of a licence under Article 8 of Schedule IV, to the Central Government

88 *Particulars of licence* —Every licence granted under these rules shall be held subject to the conditions endorsed on it and shall contain all the particulars which are contained in the form prescribed for it by these rules

89 *Power of licensing authority to alter conditions* —(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 88 the licensing authority may omit, alter or add to any of the conditions specified in the prescribed form of licence

(2) The power conferred by sub-rule (1) shall not be exercised by any licensing authority, other than the Central Government, without the prior consent of the Chief Inspector

90 *Amendment of licence* —(1) Any licence granted under these rules may be amended by the authority empowered to grant the licence

Provided that—

(a) the amendments shall not be inconsistent with any rule in this Chapter,

(b) no licence under Article 8 of Schedule IV shall be amended except with the sanction of the Central Government

(2) A licensee who desires to have his licence amended shall submit it to the licensing authority with an application stating the nature of the amendment and the reasons therefor

(3) The fee for the amendment of a licence shall be two rupees *plus* the amount (if any) by which the fee that would have been payable if the licence had originally been issued in the amended form exceeds the fee originally paid for the licence

Provided that no fee shall be chargeable in the case of amendments made to licences in Form J, issued to cultivators

91 *Renewal of licences* —(1) A licence may be renewed by the authority empowered to grant such licence, provided that a licence which has been granted by the Chief Inspector may be renewed without any alteration by an Inspector of Explosives duly authorised by the Chief Inspector in this behalf

(2) The Inspector of Explosives authorised by the Chief Inspector under sub-rule (1) may, and when so required by the Chief Inspector, shall require the licensee to follow the procedure laid down in sub-rule (2) of rule 86 before renewing a licence in Form L or under Article 8 of Schedule IV

(3) Every application for the renewal of a licence shall be made not less than thirty days before the date on which the licence expires, and if the application is so made, the licence shall be held to be in force until such date as the licensing authority renews the licence or until an intimation that the renewal of the licence is refused has been communicated to the applicant

(4) The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a licence as for the grant thereof, provided that if the application for renewal is not received within the time specified in sub-rule (3), the licence shall be renewed only on payment of double the fee ordinarily payable for the licence

92 *Refusal of licence* —(1) A licensing authority, other than the Central Government, refusing to grant, amend or renew a licence, shall record its reasons for such refusal in writing

(2) A copy of the order containing the reasons for such refusal shall be given to the applicant on payment of a fee of one rupee

93 *Cancellation of licence* —(1) Every licence granted under these rules shall be liable to be cancelled by order of the licensing authority for any contravention of the Act or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition contained in such licence, or by order of the Central Government if at any time the continuance of the licence in the hands of the licensee is deemed objectionable

(2) A licensing authority, other than the Central Government, cancelling a licence shall record its reasons for so doing in writing

(3) A copy of the order containing the reasons for the cancellation of a licence shall be given to the holder of the licence on payment of a fee of one rupee

94 *Procedure on expiration or cancellation of licence* —(1) A person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell any explosive shall, on the expiration or cancellation of his licence, forthwith give notice to the District Authority of the description and quantity of explosives in his possession and shall comply with any directions which the District Authority may, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector, give in regard to their disposal

(2) The District Authority may grant for a term not exceeding three months from the date of such expiration or cancellation, as the case may be, a temporary licence for the possession or sale of the explosives actually held at the time of the issue of the temporary licence

Provided that where the expired or cancelled licence was granted by an authority other than the District Authority, no temporary licence shall be granted without the previous consent of such other authority

(3) The fee chargeable on a licence granted under sub-rule (2) shall bear the same proportion to the fee charged on the expired or cancelled licence as the period covered by the temporary licence bears to a full year

95 *Appeals* —(1) An appeal against any order refusing to grant, amend or renew a licence, or cancelling a licence shall lie—

(i) if the order is passed by the Chief Inspector, to the Central Government,

(ii) if the order is passed by the District Authority, to the immediate official superior of that Authority, and

(iii) if the order is passed by the Inspector of Explosives, to the Chief Inspector

(2) Every appeal shall be in writing, shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and shall be presented within 60 days of the date of such order if preferred to the Central Government, and within 30 days in all other cases

96 *Procedure on death or disability of licensee* —(1) If a licensee dies or becomes insolvent or mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or confiscation under the Act or these rules for exercising the powers granted to the licensee by the licence during such time as may reasonably be required to allow him to make application for a new licence in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original licence

(2) A fee of one rupee shall be charged for a new licence for the unexpired portion of an original licence granted to any person applying for it under this rule

Provided that no fee shall be charged on a new licence in Form J granted to a cultivator

97 *Loss of licence* —Where a licence granted under these rules or an authenticated copy of a licence granted under rule 102 is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee

98 *Permit for temporary storage of explosives in a magazine in excess of the licensed quantity* —(1) When it is proved to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector that owing to unforeseen circumstances it is necessary to store in a magazine licensed under Form L, a quantity of explosives in excess of that entered in the licence, the Chief Inspector may grant a permit for the storage in the magazine of such excess for a period not ordinarily exceeding one month

Provided that—

(a) the excess quantity thus allowed to be stored shall in no case exceed one third of the quantity entered in the licence, and

(b) no condition of the licence other than that prescribing the maximum quantity to be stored is infringed

(2) The fee chargeable for such a permit shall be —

	Rs
(i) for a period not exceeding one month	100
(ii) for a period exceeding one month	1,000 per month or portion of a month

99 *Permit for temporary possession of manufactured fireworks in excess of the licensed quantity* —(1) A permit may be granted by the District Authority to a holder of a licence in Form I or in Form K to possess, in addition to the quantity permitted by the licence, any quantity of manufactured fireworks not exceeding 250 pounds for a period not exceeding 15 days at a time

Provided that—

(a) no permit shall be granted under this rule to any person whose licence entitles him to possess not more than 50 lbs of fireworks, and

(b) no condition of the licence other than that prescribing the maximum quantity of fireworks to be possessed is infringed

(2) A fee of one rupee shall be charged for a permit granted under this rule

100 *Payment of fees* —(1) Every application under this Chapter shall be accompanied,—

(i) if in respect of a licence or permit granted or to be granted by the District Authority, by the appropriate fee in cash or by cheque, and

(ii) if in respect of any other licence or permit, by a Treasury receipt showing that the appropriate fee has been paid into the local Treasury under the head of account “XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments (Central) Miscellaneous, Explosives”

(2) If an application for the grant, renewal or amendment of a licence or for the grant of a permit is rejected, the fee paid shall be refunded by the District Authority, or, if it has been paid into a Treasury, by that

Treasury on the production of a signed order from the licensing authority directing such refund

(3) Fees payable under any other Chapter of these rules shall be paid in cash or by cheque

101 *Power to exempt from payment of fees* —The Central Government may, by general or special order, grant exemption from, or reduction of, any fee payable under these rules

102 *Production of licence or pass on demand* —(1) Every person holding or acting under a licence granted under these rules shall, when called upon to do so by any officer specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 106, produce it, or an authenticated copy of it, at the place to which the licence relates

(2) Every person in charge of a consignment of explosives in transit under cover of a pass issued under these rules shall produce it when called upon to do so by any officer specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 106

(3) Copies of any licence may, for the purposes of this rule, be authenticated free of charge by the authority which granted the licence

103 *Executive control over authorities* —Every authority other than the Central Government acting under this Chapter shall be subject to the direction and control of the Central Government

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to affect the powers of executive control of the Chief Inspector over the officers subordinate to him

104 *Empowerment under section 15 of the Act* —All authorities granting licences under these rules are hereby empowered to direct by an order written on the licence that it shall have the effect of a like licence granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878)

CHAPTER VII

POWERS OF OFFICERS AND PENALTIES

105 *Dangerous practices* —(1) If in any matter which is not provided for by any express provision of, or condition of a licence granted under, these rules, an Inspector of Explosives finds any factory, magazine, or place where an explosive is being manufactured, possessed or sold, or any part thereof, or any thing or practice therein or connected therewith or with the handling or transport of explosives, to be unnecessarily dangerous or defective, so as in his opinion to tend to endanger the public safety or the bodily safety of any person, such Inspector may by an order in writing require the occupier of such factory, magazine or place, or the owner of the explosive, to remedy the same within such time as may be specified in the order

(2) Where the occupier or owner objects to an order made under sub-rule (1), he may appeal to the Chief Inspector within the time specified in the order for compliance with it, and the order of the Chief Inspector on such appeal shall be final

(3) Every appeal preferred under sub-rule (2) shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against

(4) If the occupier or owner fails to comply with an order made under sub-rule (1) within the time specified in it or, where an appeal is preferred under sub-rule (2), fails to comply with the order of the Chief Inspector thereon within the time fixed in such order, he shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule

106 *Powers of search and seizure* —(1) Any officer specified in the first column of the table below may within the areas specified in the corresponding entry in the second column of that table—

- (a) enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which an explosive is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold, transported or imported under a licence granted under these rules, or in which he has reason to believe that an explosive has been or is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold, transported or imported in contravention of the Act or these rules,
- (b) search for explosives, therein,
- (c) take samples of any explosive found therein on payment of the value thereof, if such payment is demanded at the time the samples are taken, and
- (d) seize, detain or remove any explosive found therein in respect of which he has reason to believe that any of the provisions of the Act or these rules have been contravened

Table

Officers	Areas
The Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Explosives	All parts of British India
All Districts Magistrates	Their respective districts
All stipendiary Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate	Their respective jurisdictions
All Commissioners of Police and all Police Officers of rank not below that of an Inspector	The presidency-town (including suburbs) over which their authority extends
All Police Officers of rank not below that of Sub-Inspector	The respective areas over which their authority extends

(2) Whenever any officer other than the Chief Inspector seizes, detains or removes any explosive under this rule, he shall forthwith report the fact by telegram to the Chief Inspector, and whenever any officer not being the District Authority seizes, detains or removes any explosive under this rule, he shall forthwith report the fact by telegram to the District Authority concerned

107 *Power to destroy illicit explosives* —(1) The Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Explosives—

(a) shall destroy any explosive, wherever found,

- (i) the manufacture, possession or importation of which has been prohibited absolutely under section 6 of the Act, or

(n) if the explosive belongs to the 5th (Fulminate) class and is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold, transported or imported illegally without a licence under these rules.

(b) may destroy or render harmless any other explosive in respect of which the Chief Inspector or Inspector has reason to believe that any of the provisions of the Act or these rules have been contravened, provided that no explosive shall be destroyed or rendered harmless by an Inspector without the sanction of the Chief Inspector unless the matter appears to such Inspector urgent and fraught with serious public danger

(2) Whenever the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Explosives destroys any explosive or renders it harmless under sub-rule (1), he shall take and keep a sample thereof, shall, if required, give a portion of the sample to the person owning the explosive or having the same under his control at the time of seizure, and shall forthwith report the circumstances to the District Authority

108 *Procedure on reports of infringements*—Whenever any report is made to the District Authority by the Chief Inspector of an infringement of the Act or of these rules, the District Authority shall in due course inform the Chief Inspector of the action taken by him on such report

109 *Penalties*—Whoever in breach of these rules manufactures, possesses, uses, sells, transports or imports any explosive, or otherwise contravenes any of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to —

- (a) in the case of a person so importing or manufacturing an explosive, three thousand rupees,
- (b) in the case of a person so possessing, using or transporting an explosive, one thousand rupees,
- (c) in the case of a person so selling an explosive, five hundred rupees, and
- (d) in any other case, two hundred rupees

110 *Saving as to acts done in emergency, etc*—Nothing in these rules shall render liable to any penalty the owner or master of any vessel or any carrier or other person having charge of any explosives for any contravention of these rules if,

- (a) by reason of stress of weather, unavoidable accident, or other emergency such contravention was reasonable and proper or
- (b) such owner, master, carrier or other person was prevented from complying with the rules by the wilful act, neglect or default of the consignor or other person, or by the improper refusal of the consignee or other person to accept delivery of any consignment

111 *Power to exempt*—The Central Government may, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector and in exceptional cases, exempt, conditionally or unconditionally, any person from all or any of the provisions of these rules or any of the conditions of any licence held by him

SCHEDULE I

(See Rule 4)

Class No	Name	Definition	Sub-Division
1	Gunpowder	"Gunpowder" means gunpowder ordinarily so called	
2	Nitrate-mixture	"Nitrate mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder, which is formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non explosive substance, and includes any explosive containing a perchlorate and not being a chlorate-mixture, fulminate or nitro compound as defined in this Schedule	
3	Nitro compound	"Nitro-compound" means any chemical compound which is possessed of explosive properties or is capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, and is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid), or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid, upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not	<p>Division 1, comprising any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists, either wholly or partly of nitro glycerine or some other liquid nitro compound that is such explosives as Ballistite, Blasting Gelatine, Cordite, Dynamite, Gelatine Dynamite, Gelignite, etc</p> <p>Division 2, comprising any nitro-compound which is not comprised in Division 1 that is explosives such as Ammonal, E C Sporting Powder, Guncotton, Picric Acid, Smokeless Diamond, Tri-nitro toluol (T N T), etc</p>
4	Chlorate-mixture	"Chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate	<p>Division 1, comprising any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound</p> <p>Division 2, comprising any chlorate-mixture which is not comprised in Division 1</p>

Class No.	Name	Definitions	Sub-Division
5	Fulminate	<p>"Fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture whatever, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation in suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous</p>	<p>Division 1, comprising such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of those substances such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of compounds of phosphorus, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur or with subphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter</p> <p>Division 2, comprising such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol</p>
6	Ammunition .	<p>"Ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form (a) a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon or any other weapon, or (b) a safety or other fuse for blasting or for shells, or (c) a tube for firing explosives, or (d) a percussion cap, detonator, fog-signal, shell, torpedo, war-rocket, or any other contrivance other than a firework</p>	<p>Division 1, comprising exclusively safety cartridges, safety fuses for blasting, railway fog-signals, and percussion-caps</p> <p>Division 2, comprising any ammunition which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as cartridges for small-arms other than safety cartridges, cartridges and charges for cannon shells and torpedoes containing any explosive, tubes for firing explosives, and war-rocket which do not contain their own means of ignition</p> <p>Division 3, comprising any ammunition which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as detonators, fuses for blasting which are not safety fuses, tubes for firing explosives containing their own means of ignition</p> <p>(NOTE —The expression "ammunition containing its own means of ignition"</p>

Class No	Name	Definitions.	Sub-Division
7	Fireworks		<p>means ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to or forming part of the ammunition, which is adapted to explode or fire the ammunition by friction or percussion. The expression "percussion-cap" does not include a detonator)</p> <p>Division 1, comprising <i>fire work composition</i>, that is to say, any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not an explosive of classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, any star, and (except as declared in the proviso to this entry) any coloured fire composition</p> <p>Division 2, comprising <i>manufactured fireworks</i>, that is to say, any explosive of class 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6 and any fireworks composition, <i>when</i> such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a squib, cracker including Chinese crackers, toy cap or amorce, serpent rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals,</p> <p>Provided that a substantially constructed hermetically closed metal case, containing not more than one pound of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework" and not a "fire-work composition"</p>

SCHEDULE II

PACKING OF EXPLOSIVES

(See Rule 8)

(1) In this Schedule unless the context otherwise requires —

the expression “outer package” means a box, barrel, case, or cylinder of wood, metal, or other solid material, of such strength, construction and character as not to be liable to be broken or accidentally opened, or to become defective or insecure or to allow an explosive to escape,

the expression “inner package” means a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping,

wherever an explosive is distinguished as belonging to a particular class or division of a class, the reference is to the classification specified in Schedule I,

the expression “propellant” means an authorised explosive of the 3rd (Nitro-Compound) Class adapted and intended exclusively for use as a propelling charge in cannon or small-arms

(2) The interior of every package shall be free from grit and otherwise clean

(3) Save as provided in the table appended to this Schedule there shall be no iron or steel in the construction of any package unless the same is covered with suitable material so as effectually to prevent the exposure of such iron or steel

(4) A package when actually used for the packing of one explosive shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive or of any other article or substance

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be deemed to prohibit—

(a) the packing in the same outer package of inner packages containing a propellant together with inner packages containing gunpowder or another propellant, or

(b) the packing in the same package of any article which is not of an inflammable or explosive nature, or liable to cause fire or explosion, together with an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class

(5) Nothing in this Schedule shall be deemed to prohibit the use of an additional package, whether inner or outer, or a character not expressly prohibited in writing by the Chief Inspector

(6) Subject to the foregoing provisions, authorised explosives of the Classes and Divisions, if any, specified in column 2 of the appended table shall be packed in the manner shown in the corresponding entry in column 3 thereof, and the maximum amounts which may be included in any one package shall not exceed those specified in the corresponding entries in columns 4 and 5 thereof

Item No	Class	Method of packing	Amount in any one outer package	Amount in any one inner package
1	2	3	4	5
1	Class 1	When the quantity in any one consignment does not exceed 5 lb, a single outer package When the quantity exceeds 5 lbs, a double package, the inner and outer packages being as defined in clause (1) of this Schedule	100 lbs 100 lbs Provided that where gunpowder and propellant are packed together the amount shall not exceed— 50 lbs	100 lbs 25 lbs
2	Class 2	As for Class 1	50 lbs	50 lbs
3	Class 3, Division 1, other than propellant	As for Class 1, provided that either the outer or inner packages shall be thoroughly waterproof, and that no metal shall be used in the construction of the packages, except that (1) nails made of brass, zinc, or other soft metal or coated with the same may be used for securing the outer package, and (2) wire stitching may be used for securing the inner package if the wire is effectively prevented from coming into contact with the explosive by means of a sheet of stout cardboard or otherwise	50 lbs	5 lbs.
4	Class 3 Division 1, propellants	As for Class 1	50 lbs	50 lbs.
5	Class 3, Division 2, other than Picric Acid and Wet Guncotton	As for Class 1	50 lbs	50 lbs
6	Picric Acid	As for Class 1	Unlimited	Unlimited
7	Guncotton so wetted with water as to be absolutely unflammable	As for Class 1, provided that the inner or outer package or both of them, shall be of such nature, and so closed, as to prevent any material loss of moisture	Unlimited	Unlimited
8	Class 4, Division 1	As for Class 3, Division, 1, other than propellants	50 lbs	5 lbs
9	Class 4, Division 2	As for Class 1	50 lbs	50 lbs

Item No	Class	Method of packing	Amount in any one outer package	Amount in any one inner package
1	2	3	4	5
10	Class 5	<p>Packed in water A treble package the innermost package being a bag permeable to water, enclosed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet, and the outer package containing sufficient water constantly to surround the case Both the case and the outer package shall be of such construction as will not allow water to escape</p> <p>If the explosive is of such character that it cannot be packed in a thoroughly wet condition, it shall be packed in accordance with conditions prescribed by the Chief Inspector</p>	200 lbs	25 lbs
11	Class 6, Division, 1 other than Pin-fire cartridges for pistols	<p>A single outer package</p> <p>Provided that clause (3) of this Schedule shall not apply to explosives of this Division</p> <p>Provided also that bulletted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0.5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge</p>	Unlimited	
	Pin-fire cartridges for pistols	<p>(a) Not exceeding 50 in number in any one consignment —So packed in a single package that the bases lie alternately in opposite directions The bases and pins shall be so fitted into perforations in millboard or other suitable material as to prevent the firing of any one of the said cartridges by an explosion in any other of the said cartridges</p>	50 in number	

Item No	Class	Method of packing	Amount in any one outer package	Amount in any one inner package.
1	2	3	4	5
12	Class 6, Division 2	<p>(b) Exceeding 50 in number —In an inner and outer package, the cartridges being packed in inner packages with millboard as above required</p> <p>Explosives made up into cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, torpedoes, mines, blasting or other like purposes shall be packed in such manner and in such quantity as is required for the same explosive when not so made up, provided that, where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridges or charges may, if it satisfies the conditions required for an inner package, be deemed to be such inner package</p> <p>Other ammunition of this Division —A single outer package</p>	<p>2,500 in number</p> <p>100 lbs</p>	<p>50 in number</p>
13	Class 6, Division 3, other than Detonators and Electric Detonators	<p>As for Class 1</p> <p>Provided that bulletted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0.5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge</p>	<p>50 lbs</p>	<p>2 lbs or 10 in number, whichever be the greater</p>
14	Detonators	<p>(a) Not exceeding 1,000 in any one consignment — As for Class 1, provided that the detonators and the spaces between the same and between the sides of the inner package and the said detonators shall all be filled as far as practicable, with fine sawdust or other similar material, a layer of felt or other soft yielding material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in</p>	<p>1,000 in number</p>	<p>100 in number</p>

Item No	Class	Method of packing	Amount in any one outer package	Amount in any one inner package
1	2	3	4	5
		<p>which the same are placed, in such manner, and so secured, that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material, every inner package, if of metal, to be lined throughout with paper or other soft material</p> <p>(b) Exceeding 1,000 detonators —The detonators shall be packed in inner packages, with sawdust and cotton wool as above described. Such inner packages shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and such case shall be placed inside an outer package in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between the case and every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw, or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package</p> <p>(c) Where the number of detonators exceeds 5,000 such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried</p>	10,000 in number	100 in number
15	Electric Detonators	As for Class 1, provided that where the number in any outer package exceeds 3,000 such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried	5,000 in number	100 in number

Item No 1	Class 2	Method of packing 3	Amount in any one outer package 4	Amount in any one inner package 5
16	Class 7, Division 1	Double package, the inner package being hermetically closed and contained in a outer package as above defined	20 lbs	1 lb
17	Class 7, Division 2	Single outer package, provided that clause (3) of this Schedule shall not apply to explosives of this Class and Division	100 lbs	

SCHEDULE III

METHODS OF TESTING

(See Rule 21)

An explosive of the 3rd (Nitro-compound) Class or of the 4th (Chlorate-mixture) Class shall comply with the tests set forth in this Schedule as applicable to such explosive

THE HEAT TEST AS APPLIED TO EXPLOSIVES

I—Apparatus and Materials employed

Speci- fication	Pattern No.	Article	—
A	—	Acid, acetic 2 oz bottle	1
	I	Balance	1
	II	Bath, water	1
	III	Bath, water, for hot water heating*	1
	IV	Beaker, glass, 1½ litres	1
	V	Bottle, droppig, brown glass, 1 oz (for glycerine and water mixture)	1
	VI	Bottle, glass-stoppered, brown glass, 1 oz (for standard tint papers)	1
	VII	Bottle, glass-stoppered, brown glass, 2 oz (for test papers)	1
	VIII	Brush, cleaning	2
	IX	Brush, cleaning, test tube	1
	X	Burner, gas, Argand, and screen	1
	XI	Caps, for test, tubes	A sufficient supply

*Alternative pattern for use where hot water is available

Speci- fication	Pattern No	Article	
B	XII	Chalk, French	A sufficient supply.
	XIII	Forceps, lifting, heat test papers	1
	XIV	Funnel, aluminium	1
	XV	Funnel, glass	1
C	—	Glycerine . 1 oz bottle	1
	XVI	Knife, cordite	1
	XVII	Lid, water bath	1
	XVIII	Mill, cordite	1
	XIX	Needle, piercing, heat test papers	1
	XX	Oven, water	1
D	—	Paper, filter	A sufficient supply.
D	—	Papers, filter, 5 5 cm	Do
	XXI	Papers, standard tint	Do
E	—	Papers, test	Do
	XXII	Pestle and mortar, wedgwood ware	1
	XXIII	Plate, glass, resting heat test papers on when piercing	1
	XXIV	Rings, rubber, test tube	A sufficient supply.
	XXV	Rod, glass, flat-headed	1
	XXVI	Rods, glass, platinum wire hook	6
	XXVII	Scoop, aluminium	1
	XXVIII	Screen, burner for water bath	1
	XXIX	Sieve, rectangular, tinned-brass wire	1
	XXX	Sieves with lid and base, circular, brass	A set
	XXXI	Spatula, horn	1
	XXXII	Stand, heat test tubes	1
	XXXIII	Stand, water bath	
	XXXIV	Stoppers, rubber, perforated	A sufficient supply
	XXXV	Thermometers, glass, and wood case	2
	XXXVI	Trays, aluminium	6
	XXXVII	Tray, cordite knife	1
	XXXVIII	Tubes, heat test	A sufficient supply.
	XXXIX	Tube, standard tint paper . . .	1

Speci- fication	Pattern No	Article.	—
	XL	Tubing, rubber, Argand gas burner . . .	A sufficient length
	—	Water, distilled	A sufficient supply.
	XLI	Weights, gramme and forceps in box . . .	A set

N. B—The apparatus and materials are to comply in all respects with the specifications and standard patterns. The standard patterns, except No. XXI are held by the Deputy Warden of the Standards, Board of Trade. Pattern No. XXI is held by H. M. Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

SPECIFICATIONS OF MATERIALS

Specification A Acid, acetic—The acetic acid is to be clear, colourless, and free from all impurities, and is not to contain less than 96 per cent CH_3COOH . When 1 c c of N/10 potassium permanganate solution is added to 100 c c of the acetic acid maintained at 15°C , the distinctive colour is to remain for not less than 15 minutes.

One drop of the diluted acetic acid—one volume of acetic acid diluted with four volumes of distilled water—when placed by means of a glass rod on freshly-prepared potassium iodide-starch paper is to produce no colour.

Specification B Chalk, French—The French chalk is to be equal in colour to the standard sample, and is not to contain more than 0.5 per cent of moisture.

The bulk of the French chalk is to be such that a volume of 50 c c will weigh 23.5 ± 1.0 grammes. This is to be determined as follows:—A glass funnel, the stem of which is 11 cm in length, tapering internally from 8 mm at the top to 5 mm at the end, is to be clamped vertically above a 50 c c cylinder so that the mouth of the latter is 7 cm below the lowest point of the funnel. The cylinder is to be 2.5 cm in internal diameter, with a ground edge. The French chalk is to be poured gradually into the funnel and allowed to flow into the cylinder until the latter overflows. This should take one minute. The surface of the chalk is then to be levelled off, without tapping or shaking the cylinder, by drawing a straight edge over the mouth of the cylinder. The cylinder and contents are then to be weighed.

The fineness of the French chalk is to be such that it will all pass, without rubbing, through a 0.075 mm wire sieve of 6,400 meshes per square centimetre.

The French chalk is not to contain more than 0.1 per cent of soluble alkali salts calculated as CaCO_3 . This is to be determined as follows:—

10 grammes of the chalk are to be boiled with 250 c c of water for one minute, filtered, washed, and the filtrate titrated with N/10 hydrochloric acid.

The French chalk, when warmed with hydrochloric acid, is not to give off more than 1 per cent and not less than 0.25 per cent of carbonic acid gas

The French chalk is not to absorb more than 0.5 per cent of moisture after being dried at 100° C till constant in weight, and then exposed under a bell-jar to a saturated atmosphere at 15° C to 20° C. for 24 hours

Note —Before use in heat test experiments the French chalk is to be carefully washed with distilled water, dried in a water oven at 65-70° C, and exposed to a saturated atmosphere for 24 hours. It is to be kept in a well-stoppered bottle

Specification C Glycerine —The glycerine is to comply with the latest edition of the British Pharmacopœia Specification in all respects

Specification D (tentative) Paper, filter —The paper for making heat test paper is to consist entirely of pure normal cotton cellulose of strongly resistant quality and free from any loading or sizing

During manufacture, the paper is not to be submitted to artificial heat of any kind

The paper is to have a smooth white surface, and both sides are to be as nearly alike as possible

The average length of the fibres is to be 2 ± 0.5 mm

Ten sheets, when measured with a Ciceri Smith's patent fixed pressure micrometer, are to have a thickness of 1.8 ± 0.2 mm

The last treatment in its preparation is to be a thorough washing with pure distilled water and subsequent airdrying in a pure atmosphere.

The paper is to be free from all traces of chemical or other impurity, particularly acids, chlorine and peroxides

On boiling with 3 per cent caustic soda solution for 60 minutes, the paper is not to lose more than 7.5 per cent. of its weight

When heated for 15 minutes at 100°C, with Fehling's solution, diluted with twice its volume of boiling water, it is not to produce more than 1.25 per cent of its weight of cuprous oxide (Cu_2O)

It is to be supplied in sheets 50 cm long by 15 cm wide, and each 100 sheets packed separately in a hermetically sealed tin case closed by a tear-off strip

For use in the extraction of nitro-glycerine from dynamite it is to be supplied in circles 5.5 cm in diameter, each 100 papers being packed separately

Papers, standard tint —The standard tint papers are to be made by the method described in, and are to conform to the conditions laid down in Appendix I

Specification E Papers, test —The papers are to be prepared and tested by the method laid down in Appendix II

Each batch of papers is to be tested by carrying out four consecutive tests of four papers on each of two days. The mean test obtained is to be 18.5 ± 0.75 minutes, and the mean deviation from the mean not more than ± 0.5 minutes. A test differing from the mean by more than two minutes is to be considered abnormal, and is to be disregarded unless there are more than one of such abnormal tests amongst the 32 papers tested, in which case the batch is to be condemned

II — *Preparation of the sample to be tested*

All the operations in preparing a sample for testing are to be carried out as expeditiously as possible, avoiding exposure to light, as far as practicable, and the test is to be carried out as soon as the sample is prepared

In weighing out heat test quantities, an accuracy of ± 0.05 gramme is sufficient. These quantities are to be weighed out into test tubes which have been fitted with rubber rings, the lower surface of which coincides with the bottom line etched on the test tube

Explosives of Class 3, Nitro-compound, Division 1 —

1 *Dynamite and other nitro-glycerine preparations from which the nitro-glycerine can be conveniently extracted with water in the manner described for dynamite —*

- (a) The 5.5 cm glass funnel is to be placed in a hole of the heat test tube stand and 5.5 cm filter paper, folded in the usual way, placed in it
- (b) A cartridge of the sample to be tested is to be opened at one end and rotated with one hand, while with the other the contents of the cartridge are to be loosened by means of pressure between the thumb and forefinger. The first half inch of the sample so loosened is to be rejected
- (c) The cartridge is then to be inverted over the scoop, and the loosening operation continued so as to transfer a portion of the explosive to the scoop
- (d) When the weight of the sample in the scoop has been adjusted to 13 grammes, the sample is to be transferred to the funnel and pressed down fairly tightly with the flat-headed glass rod until the surface is level
- (e) The funnel is then to be placed in the heat test tube supported in the heat test tube stand and filled up with distilled water. The stem of the extraction funnel is not to touch the side of the heat test tube
- (f) When 2 c.c. of nitro-glycerine have been collected in the test tube the extraction funnel is to be removed. The sample is then ready to be heat tested
- (g) In the event of any water going through with the nitro-glycerine a fresh sample of dynamite is to be extracted

2 *Carbonite, Monobel Powder, and similar friable nitro-glycerine preparations from which the nitro-glycerine cannot be conveniently extracted with water —*

- (a) A cartridge of the sample to be tested is to be opened at one end and rotated with one hand, while with the other the contents of the cartridge are to be loosened by means of pressure between the thumb and forefinger. The first half inch of the sample so loosened is to be rejected
- (b) The cartridge is then to be inverted over the scoop and the loosening operation continued so as to transfer a portion of the explosive to the scoop
- (c) When the weight of the sample in the scoop has been adjusted to 8.2 grammes, the sample is to be transferred by means of

the aluminium funnel, to a heat test-tube, collected at the bottom by gently tapping the side of the tube with the fingers, and pressed down to a height of 3 centimetres by means of the flat-headed glass rod. The sample is then ready to be heat tested.

B *Blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite, Gelignite, and analogous preparations* —

- (a) The wrapper of the cartridge is to be opened out and half an inch of the sample is to be removed with the spatula and rejected. A piece weighing 3.2 grammes as nearly as can be judged is then to be cut off for the test. The sample is to lie on its own wrapper during these operations, and direct contact of the operator's hands with the sample is to be avoided.
- (b) The portion of the sample removed is to be weighed in the scoop and pieces added to, or removed from, it until 3.2 grammes are obtained. This quantity is then to be transferred to the mortar. 6.5 grammes of French chalk are to be weighed out using the spatula and scoop, and also transferred to the mortar.
- (c) The sample is to be incorporated with the French chalk by repeatedly squeezing it with the end of the pestle, until it is in a condition in which it can be ground. The times for normal samples should generally be as follows —

Blasting gelatine	1½ minutes
Gelatine dynamite	1 minute
Gelignite and similar explosive containing less than 63 per cent of nitro-glycerine	½ minute

The mixture is then to be ground by a circular movement of the pestle for a further period of half a minute, and should then be homogeneous in appearance.

- (d) The mixture is to be transferred to a test-tube by means of the horn spatula and the aluminium funnel, and gently pressed down to a height of 5 centimetres with the flat-headed glass rod. The sample is then ready to be heat tested.
- (e) The pestle and mortar after each grinding are to be thoroughly washed with tap water, rinsed with distilled water, dried with a clean towel, and finally dried in a bath at 100°C. The pestle and mortar are to be allowed to cool to the ordinary temperature before being used again.

4 *Cordite, Ballistite and other propellants of Class 3, Nitro-compound, Division 1* —

(1) *Explosives in the form of sticks or tubes* —

- (a) The operator is to wash his hands carefully, thoroughly rinse them in distilled water, and dry them with a clean towel.
- (b) The sticks or tubes to be tested are to be wiped with clean filter paper.
- (c) The sample is to be reduced to a condition suitable for grinding in the cordite mill by being cut into small pieces about one-eighth inch long by means of the cordite knife, half an inch

being rejected from each end of the sticks or tubes to be tested

- (d) The set of sieves with the lid removed is to be placed under the mill so as to allow the ground material to fall directly on to the top sieve
- (e) The cut sample is to be transferred from the cordite tray to the mill and ground. The first portion passing through the mill is to be rejected. A sufficient quantity of the sample is to be taken to ensure that enough material is obtained on the second sieve without grinding the whole quantity introduced into the mill
- (f) The lid is to be replaced on the set of sieves and the sample is sieved for one minute. The material which remains on the second sieve is to be taken for heat test, except in the case of powder in sticks or tubes, the nominal diameter of which is less than 0.03 inch, in this case, the material in the bottom compartment is to be taken for heat test
- (g) 1.6 grammes of the ground and sieved sample are to be weighed out in the scoop, transferred by means of the aluminium funnel to a heat test tube and collected at the bottom by gently tapping the side of the tube with the fingers. Three such test quantities are to be so weighed out. The sample is then ready to be heat tested
- (h) The set of sieves and the cordite mill are to be cleaned with the cleaning brush before and after the preparation of each sample

2 *Explosives in the form of grains for small-arms —*

- (a) 1.6 grammes of the sample is to be weighed out in the scoop, transferred by means of the aluminium funnel to a heat test tube and collected at the bottom by gently tapping the side of the tube with the fingers. Three such test quantities are to be weighed out. The sample is then ready to be heat tested

Explosives of Class 3, Nitro-compound, Division 2 —

1 *Nitro-cellulose Pulp —*

- (a) The operator is to wash his hands carefully, thoroughly rinse them with distilled water, and dry them with a clean towel
- (b) Six thicknesses of filter paper are to be laid on top of one another. Sufficient of the sample to be tested, to give about 5.6 grammes after the final pressing, is to be spread on the top sheet. Six other thicknesses of filter paper are to be similarly laid over the sample. The whole is then to be placed under pressure as, for instance, in a hand screw press, and pressure applied for three minutes. On removal from the press, the sample is to be rubbed up by hand on the filter paper and again pressed for three minutes on fresh filter paper. The sample is then to be transferred to the rectangular sieve and rubbed through it with the hand

- (c) 5 grammes of the sieved sample are to be weighed out in the scoop and spread evenly on an aluminium tray
- (d) The oven is to have been brought to, and is to be maintained at, a temperature of 120°F (48.9°C). The tray is to be placed in the oven and kept there for 15 minutes with the door closed
- (e) The tray is to be removed from the oven and the sample transferred to the top sieve of the set of sieves. The lid is to be replaced, and the sample sieved for two minutes. For this operation the second sieve is not to be used
- (f) The portion of the sample which passes through the top sieve is again to be spread evenly on an aluminium tray and exposed to the air of the room for four hours
- (g) 1.3 grammes of the exposed sample are to be weighed out in the scoop and transferred by means of the aluminium funnel to a heat test tube. Two such test quantities are to be so weighed out. The material in each is to be gently pressed down with the flat-headed glass rod to a height of three centimetres. The sample is then ready to be heat tested
- (h) The wire sieve and the set of sieves are to be cleaned with the cleaning brush before and after each sample has been sieved

2 *Compressed Guncotton* —

- (a) About 10 grammes of guncotton are to be removed from the centre of the primer or slab by scraping with the horn spatula
- (b) The scrapings so obtained are to be placed in the glass beaker two-thirds full of cold distilled water. The sample is to be frequently stirred up in the water during 15 minutes with the flat-headed glass rod, and then allowed to settle. The water is to be poured off and replaced by a similar quantity of distilled water in which the sample is to be frequently stirred up as before during 15 minutes. After settling, the second wash water is to be poured off
- (c) The operator is to wash his hands carefully, thoroughly rinse them with distilled water, and collect the sample by hand—squeezing out the excess of water
- (d) Six thicknesses of filter paper are to be laid on top of one another. The washed guncotton is to be spread on the top sheet. Six other thicknesses of filter paper are to be similarly laid over the sample. The whole is then to be placed under pressure as, for instance, in a hand-screw press, and pressure applied for three minutes. On removal from the press, the sample is to be rubbed up on the filter paper by hand and again pressed for three minutes on fresh filter paper. The sample is then to be transferred to the rectangular sieve and rubbed through it by hand
- (e) 5 grammes of the sieved sample are to be weighed out in the scoop and spread evenly on an aluminium tray
- (f) The oven is to have been brought to, and is to be maintained at a temperature of 120°F (48.9°C). The tray is to be placed in the oven and kept there for 15 minutes, with the door closed

- (g) The tray is to be removed from the oven and the sample transferred to the top sieve of the set of sieves. The lid is to be replaced, and the sample sieved for two minutes. For this operation the second sieve is not to be used.
- (h) The portion of the sample which passes through the top sieve is to be again spread evenly on an aluminium tray and exposed to the air of the room for four hours.
- (i) 1.3 grammes of the exposed sample are to be weighed out in the scoop and transferred by means of the aluminium funnel to a heat test tube. Two such test quantities are to be so weighed out. The material in each is to be gently pressed down with the flat-headed glass rod to a height of three centimetres. The sample is then ready to be heat tested.
- (j) The wire sieve and the set of sieves are to be cleaned with the cleaning brush before and after each sample has been sieved.

3 *Tonite and analogous compressed nitro-cellulose preparations —*

- (a) The operator is to wash his hands carefully, thoroughly rinse them with distilled water, and dry them with a clean towel.
- (b) The sample is to be held over the rectangular sieve and a sufficient quantity for the tests required is to be removed from the centre of the cartridge by scraping with the horn spatula.
- (c) The explosive on the sieve is then to be rubbed through with the hand and the sieved material spread evenly on an aluminium tray.
- (d) The oven is to have been brought to, and is to be maintained at a temperature of 120° F (48.9° C). The tray is to be placed in the oven and kept there for 15 minutes with the door closed.
- (e) The tray is to be removed from the oven and the sample transferred to the top sieve of the set of sieves. The lid is to be replaced and the sample sieved for two minutes. For this operation the second sieve is not to be used.
- (f) The portion of the sample which passes through the top sieve is to be again spread evenly on an aluminium tray and exposed to the air of the room for four hours.
- (g) 1.3 grammes of the exposed sample are to be weighed out in the scoop and transferred, by means of the aluminium funnel, to a heat test tube. Two such test quantities are to be so weighed out. The material in each is to be gently pressed down with the flat-headed glass rod to a height of three centimetres. The sample is then ready to be heat tested.
- (h) The wire sieve and the set of sieves are to be cleaned with the cleaning brush before and after each sample has been sieved.

4 *Nitro-cellulose Propellants —*

(1) *Explosives in the form of sticks or tubes —*

- (a) The operator is to wash his hands carefully, thoroughly rinse them in distilled water, and dry them with a clean towel.
- (b) The sticks or tubes to be tested are to be wiped with clean filter paper.

- (c) The sample is to be reduced to a condition suitable for grinding in the cordite mill by being cut into small pieces about one-eighth inch long by means of the cordite knife, half-an-inch being rejected from each end of the sticks or tubes to be tested
 - (d) The set of sieves, with the lid removed, is to be placed under the mill so as to allow the ground material to fall directly on to the top sieve
 - (e) The cut sample is to be transferred from the cordite tray to the mill and ground. The first portion passing through the mill is to be rejected. A sufficient quantity of the sample is to be taken to ensure that enough material is obtained on the second sieve without grinding the whole quantity introduced into the mill
 - (f) The lid is to be replaced on the set of sieves and the sample is to be sieved for one minute. The material which remains on the second sieve is to be taken for heat test, except in the case of powder in sticks or tubes, the nominal diameter of which is less than 0.03 inch. In this case, the material in the bottom compartment is to be taken for heat test
 - (g) 1.6 grammes of the ground and sieved sample are to be weighed out in the scoop, transferred by means of the aluminium funnel to a heat test tube, and collected at the bottom by gently tapping the side of the tube with the fingers. Three such test quantities are to be so weighed out. The sample is then ready to be heat tested
 - (h) The set of sieves and the cordite mill are to be cleaned with the cleaning brush before and after the preparation of each sample
- (2) *The explosives in the form of grains for small-arms —*
- (a) A quantity of the sample sufficient for the tests required is to be spread evenly on an aluminium tray
 - (b) The oven is to have been brought to, and is to be maintained at, a temperature of 120°F (48.9°C). The tray is to be placed in the oven and kept there for 15 minutes, with the door closed
 - (c) The tray is to be removed from the oven and exposed to the air of the room for 4 hours
 - (d) 1.3 grammes of the exposed sample are to be weighed out in the scoop and transferred by means of the aluminium funnel to a heat test tube. Three such test quantities are to be so weighed out. The sample is then ready to be heat tested
- 5 *Ammonite, Bellite, Roburite and analogous preparations —*
- (a) A cartridge of the sample to be tested is to be opened at one end and rotated with one hand, while with the other the contents of the cartridge are to be loosened by means of pressure between the thumb and forefinger. The first half inch of the sample so loosened is to be rejected
 - (b) The cartridge is then to be inverted over the scoop and the loosening operation continued

- (c) When the weight of the sample in the scoop has been adjusted to 13 grammes, the sample is to be transferred by means of the aluminium funnel to a heat test tube, and collected at the bottom by gently tapping the side of the tube with the fingers. The sample is then ready to be heat tested.

III — Application of the Test

(a) The water bath is to be fitted up and is to be levelled and filled with water up to the outflow. It is to be placed on a table of convenient height in such a position that the heat test tint can readily be observed by reflected light. No part of the apparatus is to be exposed to direct sunlight.

(b) The thermometer, fixed in the rubber stopper, is to be inserted in the wire cage provided for the purpose on the under side of the lid of the water bath to a depth of 3 inches. The water is to be heated to the required temperature and maintained at a constant temperature and depth. The temperatures for the various explosives are given in Table I.

(c) The glass rod with platinum wire hook is to be inserted in the rubber stopper. A test paper is then to be removed from the brown glass bottle by means of the forceps, placed on the glass plate so that its edges coincide with the lines on the plate, and pierced by passing the needle through the paper and the hole in the plate. The test paper is then to be held by means of the forceps, and a mixture of equal volumes of distilled water and glycerine is to be applied to the upper edge of the test paper by means of the glass rod of the dropping bottle in sufficient quantity to moisten the upper half of the test paper by the time the test is complete. The platinum wire hook of the glass rod is then to be passed through the hole in the paper. At no time is the operator to touch the paper with his fingers.

(d) The rubber stopper carrying the glass rod and test paper is at once to be firmly pressed into the test-tube containing the explosive to be tested, until the bottom of the stopper coincides with the top line etched on the test-tube, and the position of the glass rod is to be adjusted so that the lower edge of the wet portion of the test paper, which edge is to be approximately horizontal, coincides with the middle etched line on the test-tube. The test-tube is then to be inserted in one of the wire cages of the lid of the water bath, so that the bottom line etched on the test-tube coincides with the upper surface of the lid. The rubber ring is to be pressed down on to the bath and the cap placed in position over the tube.

The quantities of the various explosives to be placed in the test-tube are given in Table I.

The test paper is not to be inspected by lifting the cap until shortly before the time the explosive ought to stand the test as given in Table I.

(e) The test is completed when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the margin between the wet and the dry portions of the test paper, equals in depth of tint the brown line on the standard tint paper.

For any given explosives to pass the test, the time elapsing between the introduction of the tube into the bath and the production of a tint equal to the standard must not be less than the time given in Table I.

After the test is finished, the explosive is to be carefully removed from

the tubes, and the tubes thoroughly washed out with tap water by means of the test-tube brush. They are then to be rinsed out and allowed to drain for a few minutes. The washing is repeated with distilled water, the tubes rinsed, allowed to drain, and finally dried in a bath at 100°C. The tubes are to be allowed to cool to the ordinary temperature before being used again.

TABLE I

Class	Division	Explosive Nature	Temperature of Heat Test Bath.	Quantity of Explosive Heat Tested	Time Explosive should stand the Test.
			°F		min
3	1	Nitro glycerine extracted from Dynamite, etc., by displacement with water	160 (71 1°C)	2 c c.	15
		Carbonite, Monobel and similar friable nitro-glycerine preparations from which the nitro-glycerine cannot conveniently be extracted by water	160 (71 1°C)	3 2 gram mes.	7
		Blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite and analogous preparations	160 (71 1°C)	3 2 gram- mes+6 5 grammes French chalk	10
		Cordite, Ballistite and other propellants of Class 3, Division I	160 (71.1°C).	1 6 gram- mes	10
3	2	Nitro cellulose pulp, compressed Gun-cotton, Tonite and analogous compressed nitrocellulose preparations	170 (76 7°C)	1 3 gram- mes	10
		Nitro cellulose propellants	170 (76 7°C)	1 3 gram- mes.	10
		Ammonite, Bellite, Roburite and analogous preparations	170 (76 7°C)	1 3 gram- mes	10

IV—Exudation and Liquefaction Test for Blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite and analogous Preparations

TEST FOR LIQUEFACTION

A cylinder of blasting gelatine is to be cut from the cartridge to be tested the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one hundred and forty-four (144) consecutive hours (six days and nights) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahr (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in height by more than one-fourth of its original height, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

NOTE—If the blasting gelatine and the gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form, the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.

TEST FOR LIABILITY TO EXUDATION

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of any nitro-glycerine under any conditions of storage, transport or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described

V.—*Picric Acid*

(1) The material shall contain not more than 0.3 part of mineral or non-combustible matter in 100 parts by weight of the material dried at 160° Fahr

(2) It should not contain more than a minute trace of lead

(3) One hundred parts of the dry material shall not contain more than 0.3 part of total (free and combined) sulphuric acid, of which not more than 0.1 part shall be free sulphuric acid

(4) Its melting point should be between 248° and 253° Fahr

VI.—*Testing Chlorate-Mixtures*

The material must not be too sensitive* and must show no tendency to increase in sensitiveness on keeping

The material must contain nothing liable to reduce the chlorate

Chlorides calculated as potassium chloride must not exceed 0.25 per cent

The material must contain no free acid, or substance liable to produce free acid

Explosives of this Class containing nitro-compounds will be subject to the heat test as if they belonged to Class 3

APPENDIX I

PREPARATION OF STANDARD TINT PAPERS

0.48 gramme of the finest yellow ochre, 0.2 gramme of raw umber and 5 grammes of fine white gum arabic, all of which have been very finely ground in an agate mortar, are weighed into a stoppered bottle of about 150 c.c. capacity and 100 c.c. of water added. The whole is shaken in the cold until the gum is dissolved. The suspension is then well shaken and allowed to stand for 1 hour.

A stylographic pen is then filled from the centre of the suspension and, with the aid of a ruler, lines are drawn at a steady pace across one side of a sheet of filter paper to Specification D. The sheet is then cut up into rectangular strips 1 cm. broad by 2 cm. long, each with a line across the middle perpendicular to the length of the strip. The breadth of the line must be not less than 0.5 mm. nor more than 1 mm.

In order to maintain continuity as regards depth of tint, strips in which the tint does not correspond with that of the sealed pattern are to be rejected.

* They will be considered too sensitive if they can be exploded however partially by means of a glancing blow with a broomstick on soft wood (such as deal).

APPENDIX II

PREPARATION AND TESTING OF HEAT TEST PAPERS

*Preparation**Potassium Iodide*

The purest potassium iodide obtainable commercially is to be purified by triple re-crystallisation from pure ethyl alcohol, diluted by the addition of one-twentieth of its volume of distilled water. The crystals are to be kept as small as possible, and are to be spread out on clean filter paper, resting on a glass plate, and allowed to dry in the dark. When dry, they are to be placed in a thin layer on the bottom of a platinum crucible and heated to a dull red heat for one minute over a spirit lamp burning pure alcohol. When cold, the crystals are to be transferred to a brown glass stoppered bottle, from which the quantities required are to be weighed out.

The potassium iodide used for each batch of filter paper is to be prepared as above immediately before use.

Starch

The starch used is to be the best maize starch in the form of cornflour. It is to be purified immediately before use by washing six times by decantation with freshly distilled water. It is then to be placed on a porous plate of unglazed porcelain, allowed to dry in a warm atmosphere in the dark, and stoppered in a brown glass bottle from which the quantities required are to be weighed out.

Preparation of the Dipping Solution

220 c c of freshly distilled water are to be placed in a Jena glass flask and raised to boiling point over a spirit lamp burning pure spirit. 3 grammes of the starch, prepared as above, are to be suspended in 30 c c of distilled water, and the mixture poured into the 220 c c of boiling water, with continuous shaking. The whole is to be kept boiling gently, and shaken occasionally for 5 minutes. The solution of starch so prepared is to be added to a solution of 1 gramme of the purified potassium iodide in 250 c c of freshly distilled water, and the solution well fixed. The mixture is to stand overnight in a dark room. The following day, the clear supernatant liquid is to be carefully syphoned off and used immediately for dipping the paper.

If it is desired to dip a large batch of paper, the foregoing quantities may be multiplied in order to obtain sufficient solution.

Dipping the Papers

The clear potassium iodide and starch solution is to be poured into a porcelain tray, which is to be kept exclusively for this operation. Sheets of filter paper to Specification D are to be passed through it singly, so that all except 3 cm at the end of the strip of paper, passes beneath the surface of the liquid.

The strip of paper is to be held above the tray by the dry portion, and a glass rod passed down each side to remove the excess of solution. It is then to be suspended by the undipped portion in a warm dark room, cupboard, or oven until dry.

It is advisable to nip a small piece out of the edge of each sheet at the boundary line between the wet and dry portions as a guide in subsequent cutting.

Cutting and Trimming the Test paper

In cutting and trimming heat test paper the operator is to wear clean cotton gloves.

When the sheets are dry they are to be trimmed by cutting off the unclipped end about 0.5 cm below the edge of the undipped portion. 0.5 cm strips are also cut from the other three edges. The sheets are then to be stored in amber-coloured glass jars, kept in the dark.

When a batch of paper has been passed for issue the sheets are to be cut up into rectangular pieces 1 cm by 2 cm, and are to be issued in this form.

All the above operations are to be carried out in a building specially reserved for this work. This building is to be protected from the direct access of the sun's rays, and is, as far as possible, to be kept dark.

Testing of Heat Test Papers by the Diffusion Test

Apparatus and Materials required —

No	1. Acheson graphite	Pieces, 1
	2. Acid, sulphuric normal solution	A supply
	3. Annulus, aluminium	2
	4. Cap, light-tight pasteboard	1
	5. Cylinder, glass, with rubber stopper	1
	6. Cylinder, measuring 100 c.c.	1
	7. Ferrous ammonium sulphate	A supply
	8. Jar, cylindrical, brown glass	1
	9. Pipette, 10 c.c.	1
	10. Rod, stirring, glass	1
	11. Sodium nitrite solution containing 1.76 gm in 1 litre	A supply
	12. Stopper, rubber, with 4 platinum hooks	1

Application of the Test

The solutions are to be brought to 15°C before use. 2 grammes of ferrous ammonium sulphate are weighed out and placed in the glass jar, 90 c.c. of the normal sulphuric acid added and solution effected by stirring with the glass rod. The jar is then placed in a bath of water at 15°C, and must be kept at that temperature throughout the experiment. The temperature of the bath should be 15°C to 17°C. 10 c.c. of the sodium nitrite solution are then added by means of the pipette and well stirred in. An aluminium annulus is placed centrally over the mouth of the jar and the orifice covered by the graphite slab, over this is placed a second annulus. Good contact between surfaces is to be ensured by exerting a slight pressure and twisting motion.

The glass cylinder with rubber stopper and light tight cap are then placed on the second annulus, and the assembled apparatus is allowed to stand for 20 minutes. After the expiration of the 20 minutes, the light tight cap and the glass cylinder are removed, the rubber stopper taken out of the cylinder, and the cylinder waved several times through the air. As soon as possible, four of the heat test papers to be tested are moistened with glycerine solution, placed on the platinum hooks of the stopper, the stopper inserted in the cylinder, and the cylinder and light tight cap again placed in position on the second annulus, and the time noted.

When the papers read by reflected light reach the standard tint, the time is again noted, the difference gives the time of test. Standard tint papers to be read by reflected light are used for comparison.

The cylinder is then removed, uncorked, waved several times through the air, and a fresh set of papers is at once put on for test. After four sets of tests have been made, the graphite slab must be heated to 200°C for 1 hour and allowed to cool in an evacuated desiccator over potash for at least 16 hours before being used again.

A batch of papers is to be tested by carrying out four consecutive tests of four papers on each of two days.

SCHEDULE IV

LICENCES (See Rule 85)

Article No	Form of Licence (See Schedule V).	Purposes for which granted	Authority empowered to grant licence	Fee
1	2	3	4	5
1	F	To import explosives by sea in any quantity	In the case of safety fuses for blasting the District Authority having jurisdiction at the port of importation, or, where safety fuses for blasting are imported in the same consignment as other explosives, the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Explosives duly authorized by the Chief Inspector	Rs 15
2	G	To transport explosives	In the case of all other explosives, the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Explosives duly authorised by the Chief Inspector	2
3	I	To manufacture, possess and sell fireworks and gunpowder in quantities not exceeding 200 lbs and to possess and sell safety fuse	The District Authority Where the total quantity exclusive of safety fuse does not exceed 25 lbs, the District Authority	*When the total quantity other than safety fuse does not exceed— gunpowder fireworks or mixed explosive Rs 3 5 15 30 20 (Free of charge to cultivators)
4	J	To possess gunpowder or other explosives in quantities not exceeding 100 lbs of gunpowder, 10 lbs of other explosives and 100 detonators	Where the total quantity exceeds 25 lbs, the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Explosives duly authorised by the Chief Inspector The District Authority	50 lbs, Rs 3 100 lbs, 5 exceeding 100 lbs, 15 * Rs 30 (Free of charge to cultivators)

These licences when granted exclusively in respect of gunpowder in the Agency Tracts of Orissa shall be free of all fee,

Article No	Form of Licence (See Schedule V)	Purpose for which granted	Authority empowered to grant licence	Fee
1	2	3	4	5
5	K	To possess and sell safety fuse for blasting, gunpowder and small arm nitro-compound not exceeding 50 lbs or manufactured fireworks not exceeding 200 lbs	Where the total quantity of explosive other than safety fuse does not exceed 50 lbs, the District Authority	*Where the total quantity other than safety fuse does not exceed — Rs A P 50 lbs 2 3 0 100 lbs 5 0 0 200 lbs 7 8 0
6	L	To possess explosives (other than fulminates), in and to sell explosives from, a magazine	*Where the total quantity exceeds 50 lbs the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Explosives duly authorised by the Chief Inspector The Chief Inspector	When the total quantity does not exceed — Possession Possession and sale Rs A Rs A 100 lbs 7 8 10 0 200 lbs 10 0 15 0 500 lbs 12 8 17 8 1,000 lbs 15 0 20 0 10,000 lbs 20 0 30 0 25,000 lbs 35 0 40 0 50,000 lbs } Over 50,000 lbs 50 0 60 0
7	M	To sell explosives	The District Authority	Rs 10
8	Special Form	To manufacture explosives in cases not provided for in Article 3	The Chief Inspector	Such fee as the Central Government may prescribe
9	Do	To possess fulminates	The Central Government	Such fee as the Central Government may prescribe

*These licences when granted exclusively in respect of gunpowder in the Agency Tracts of Orissa shall be free of all fee

SCHEDULE V

Forms.

Form A.

Test Certificate

(See Rules 21 and 33)

Certified that samples of the explosive of the description given below have been tested and have passed the test set forth in Schedule III as applicable to such explosive and in the case of explosives of the 1st Division of the 3rd (Nitro-compound) or 4th (Chlorate-mixture) Classes, that there are no signs of liquefaction or of exuded nitro glycerine

Name and address of *Importer Consignor	Description of explosive	Number of packages	Date of manufacture or sign referred to in rule 9 (2)	Remarks

This certificate is valid for twelve months only that is to say it expires on the _____ day of _____ 19____ provided that, in case of nitro-glycerine compounds which are not used as propellants, it shall expire on the 31st day of July following

Dated the _____ day of _____ 19____

Signature and Designation

*Name importer in the case of import, and consignor in the case of transport

Form B.

(See Rule 23)

Declaration to be made by the Master of a ship carrying explosives before entering a port or by the ship's agent

Name of Ship

Description of explosives	Date and other distinguishing marks on cases	Total quantity carried in the ship		Quantity to be landed at port		Remarks
		Lbs	Cases	Lbs	Cases	
	Total					

Dated the _____ day of _____ 19____

Signature of Master/Agent of Ship

Form C.

[See Rule 84 (3)]

Application for the grant* /renewal of a licence to manufacture*
explosives manufacture, possess and sell
possess and sell
possess

[Applicants are advised in their own interest to read the "Notes" at the end of this Form.]

The replies to
be written in
this Column.

- 1 Applicant's Name ..
 „ Age ..
 „ Calling ..
 „ Address ..
- 2 Situation of the premises proposed to be licensed
 Province ..
 District ..
 Town or Village ..
 Nearest Police Station ..
 Nearest Railway Station or Steamer Ghat ..
- 3 Explosive proposed to be Manufactured*
manufactured, possessed and sold
 Name and description ..
 Class ..
 Division (if any) ..
 Quantity to be possessed at any one time ..
- 4 Explosive proposed to be possessed and sold*
possessed
 Name and description ..
 Class ..
 Division (if any) ..
 Quantity to be possessed at any one time ..

NOTE —The Class and Division (if any) stated should be in accordance with the classification in Chapter I The quantity to be possessed at any one time includes wholly as well as partly mixed ingredients

5 Form in which licence is required—

Remarks ..

Signature of applicant ..

Postal address of applicant ..

Date of application ..

NOTE (1) —This application must be accompanied by a plan in duplicate, drawn to scale of the proposed magazine or factory and of the site, showing the boundaries thereof and specifying such of the matters stated below as are applicable —

- (a) the distance between the proposed magazine and the workshop (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the adaptation or preparation of explosives ,

- (b) the boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine or factory and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear, and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distance to be maintained between the magazine or factory or any part thereof and other buildings and works (for buildings and works here referred to, see 1st column of the appended table of distances) ,
- (c) the situation, character and construction of all the mounds, buildings, and works on or connected with the magazine or factory and the distances thereof from each other ,
- (d) the nature of the work or processes, if any, to be carried on in connection with the magazine or factory and the place at which such work is to be carried on, and the places in the magazine or factory at which explosives and any article liable to spontaneous ignition, or inflammable or otherwise dangerous, are to be kept or manufactured ,
- (e) the situation of each building forming part of the magazine or factory in which the explosive is to be kept or manufactured and the maximum amount of explosive to be kept in each such building ,
- (f) the maximum number of persons to be employed in each building , and
- (g) any special terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process or otherwise

NOTE (2) —The information called for in clauses (a) to (g) of Note (1) will not be necessary in the case of an application for the grant or renewal of a license in form J or K

*Strike out entries not required

†In cases where the application is made on behalf of a company, the name and address of the company and the name of the manager or agents should be given

TABLE SHOWING DISTANCES WHICH SHOULD ORDINARILY BE KEPT CLEAR IN AND ROUND MAGAZIN PREMISES

[See clause (b) of note (1) to Form C]

In any case where any of the items enumerated in the first column of this Table is, in the opinion of an Inspector of Explosives, effectively screened from a magazine either by the natural features of the ground or by good and substantial artificial mounds of earth or mine refuse, of such height that a line drawn from any part of the magazine to any part of the item in question will pass through the intervening ground or mound, the distance from that item (except for quantities of one thousand pounds of explosives and under) may be reduced to one-half. Provided that when a natural hill so intervenes as to afford a degree of protection which, in the opinion of an Inspector of Explosives, justifies a further reduction, the distance shown in the Table may be reduced to one-quarter. In no case, however, is the distance from a Viceregal Residence to be less than one mile

N B —*The figures in small italics are the distances to be observed when ordinary gun powder only is to be stored or other explosives up to the equivalent of five thousand pounds of gunpowder, every half pound of such other explosive being reckoned as one pound of gun powder. In the case of manufactured fireworks specially approved in writing by the Chief Inspector four pounds gross weight may be reckoned as the equivalent of one pound of other explosives*

		AMOUNT OF EXPLOSIVE ALLOWED IN THE MAGAZINE IN POUNDS															
—		500 lbs	1,000 lbs	2,000 lbs	3,000 lbs	4,000 lbs	5,000 lbs	6,000 lbs	7,000 lbs	8,000 lbs	9,000 lbs	10,000 lbs	11,000 lbs	12,000 lbs	13,000 lbs	14,000 lbs	15,000 lbs
DISTANCES TO BE KEPT CLEAR FROM—																	
Room used in connection with the magazine	Yds	50 35	50 35	50	51	52	52	53	53	54	54	55	55	56	56	57	57
Workshop used in connection with the magazine [See note (b)]		"	75 50	100 75	101 90	102	104	105	106	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
Private Railway	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Highway or public footpath	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Canal or navigable water	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dock	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
River wall or sea wall	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pier or jetty	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reservoir or bunded tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Form D.

[See Rule 86 (2)]

Distances to be kept clear in and round Magazine or Factory premises

Distance in and round the Magazine or Factory premises proposed to
be licensed at Province District
Village

To be kept clear* from the undermentioned buildings and works —

Buildings and Works 1	Distances to be kept clear, not less than 2	Reply 3	Remarks. 4
Room used in connection with the magazine	Yards		
Workshop used in connection with the magazine†	"		
Private railway	"		
Highway or public footpath	"		
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	"		
Canal or navigable water	"		
Dock	"		
River wall or sea wall	"		
Pier or jetty	"		
Reservoir or bunded tank	"		
Room or workshop in connection with another maga- zine, store or factory	"		
Any other room or workshop or any shop	"		
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives	"		
Furnace, kiln or chimney	"		
Public railway	"		
Dwelling-house, <i>with</i> the consent, in writing, of the occupier	"		
Dwelling-house, <i>without</i> such consent	"		
Factory not belonging to Government	"		
Church, chapel or hospital	"		
Public institution or building	"		
Government building	"		
Wireless station	"		
Factory or magazine occupied by any Government in India <i>with</i> the consent, in writing of the Gov- ernment	"		
Ditto, <i>without</i> such consent	"		
Residence of the Viceroy or Governor	Miles		
Intra factory distances	Yards		

NOTE —The applicant for the licence should state in the third column whether he is able to observe the distances assigned in the second column, or not. In any case where he is unable to observe the full distance assigned, he should state what distance he can observe, and in the column of "Remarks" should set forth the grounds, if any, upon which he relies as justifying such reduction of distance, *e g*, whether the magazine will be protected by mounds, or by natural features of the ground, or otherwise.

Certified that I have personally checked the replies given above and that they are a true statement of the surroundings of the premises

Signature of Applicant

Postal Address of applicant

Date

* The distances will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the premises, but during the continuance of the licence

† This also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—

(1) belong to the same occupier, or

(2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers

Form E.

[See Rule 86 (3)]

Attached to Licence No

in Form

Distances to be kept clear in and round the Magazine or Factory premises

*Distances to be maintained in and round the magazine or factory and other buildings and works —

From every	Not less than yards
Room used in connection with the magazine . . .	
Workshop used in connection with the magazin [†] . . .	
Private railway . . .	
Highway or public footpath . . .	
Open air public meeting place (such as a market) . . .	
Canal or navigable water . . .	
Dock . . .	
River wall or sea wall . . .	
Pier or jetty . . .	
Reservoir or bunded tank . . .	
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or factory	
Any other room or workshop or any shop . . .	
Any other explosive magazine, or store for explosives	
Furnace, kiln or chimney . . .	
Public railway . . .	
Dwelling-house, <i>with</i> the consent in writing of the occupier	
Dwelling-house, <i>without</i> such consent	
Factory not belonging to Government . . .	
Church, chapel or hospital . . .	
Public institution or building . . .	
Government building . . .	
Wireless station . . .	
Factory or magazine occupied by any Government in India <i>with</i> the consent, in writing, of the Government	
Ditto, <i>without</i> such consent . . .	
Residence of the Viceroy or Governor . . .	(Miles).
Intra-factory distances . . .	(Yards)

* The distances will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the premises, but during the continuance of the licence

† This also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—

- (1) belong to the same occupier, or
- (2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers

In the case of any buildings or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by the natural features of the ground or by good and sufficient artificial mounds of earth as not to be visible from any part of such magazine, the distance assigned above as that to be observed between such building or work and the magazine may be reduced by one-half

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by an intervening hill, that a line drawn from any part of such building or work to any part of such magazine would pass through such hill, the distance assigned by this Form as that to be observed between such building and work and the magazine may be reduced by three-fourths, but if an Inspector of Explosives notifies in writing that in his judgment the intervening hill, in respect of which such reduction is claimed is not of a character to justify such reduction, this clause, authorising such reduction shall be deemed not to apply in respect of the said building or work

No licence can be granted for an explosive which is not an authorised explosive or the importation, manufacture or possession of which is absolutely prohibited under section 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

Form F.

(ARTICLE 1 OF SCHEDULE IV)

Licence to import explosives, otherwise than by land, No

Fee Rs 15

Licence is hereby granted to
to import by sea at any one time explosive^a of the description given below
at the port of _____ for consignment to _____
subject to the provisions of
the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules made thereunder and to the
conditions on the back of this licence

This licence shall remain in force till the _____ 19
The _____ 19 .

Licensing Authority

^aDescription of the explosives

Name of explosive, Class and Division.	Number of packages	Date and other distinguishing marks on packages	Weight

CONDITIONS OF LICENCE

1 This licence shall become void after the expiry of the period mentioned therein

2 The explosives shall be packed and marked in accordance with rules 8 and 9 of the Explosives Rules, 1940, which are reproduced below for ready reference

“8 *Packing of explosives*—No explosive shall be imported, tendered for transport, transported, possessed or sold unless it is packed in the manner laid down in Schedule II and the package is marked in accordance with rule 9

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to—

(a) explosives in the process of manufacture, and

(b) manufactured fireworks possessed or transported by any person entitled under clause (b) of rule 83 to possess them without a licence

9 *Marking of packages* —(1) The outermost package shall be marked in conspicuous characters by means of either branding, stamping, embossing or painting or by affixing a securely attached label, with—

(a) the word "Explosive",

(b) the name of the explosive,

(c) the number of the Class and of the Division to which it belongs,
and

(d) the name of the consignor or manufacturer

provided that in the case of safety fuses or gunpowder, the word "Explosive" and the number of the Class and Division may be omitted

(2) In the case of a nitro-compound or of a chlorate-mixture there shall be added the date of manufacture or issue from the factory, or such sign indicating such date as may be approved by the Chief Inspector

(3) Where an outer package contains more than one explosive, it shall be marked separately in accordance with sub-rules (1) and (2) in respect of each explosive so contained "

No licence can be granted for an explosive which is not an authorised explosive or the importation, manufacture or possession of which is absolutely prohibited under section 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

Form G.

(ARTICLE 2 OF SCHEDULE IV)

Licence to transport explosives

No

Fee Rs 2

A licence is hereby granted to

from the premises licensed in Form _____ to transport explosives
situated at _____ licence No _____
specified below subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884,
and the rules made thereunder and to the further conditions on the back of
this licence _____ to the places*

*Places of destination

This licence shall remain in force till the

District Authority

The

19 .

CONDITIONS

1 This licence becomes void on the expiration of the term mentioned therein, or if a consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the explosive is taken from or to any place other than the places mentioned in the licence.

2 This licence authorises the licensee to deliver consignment of explosives from and to the places specified in the licence

Provided—

(1) that the consignee holds a valid licence for the possession of such explosive under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884),

or is otherwise entitled to possess such explosives without a licence under the Explosives Rules, 1940,

- (ii) that the quantity of explosives despatched to any consignee is not in excess of the quantity which such consignee is entitled to possess,
- (iii) that each consignment of explosives is covered by a pass in Form H, and that (when the explosives are transported by rail) such pass shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be,
- (iv) that a copy of the pass issued with each consignment is forthwith sent to the authority granting the licence and (in cases where the explosives are being transported to a place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of such authority) also to the District Authority in whose jurisdiction the place to which the consignment is sent is situated,
- (v) that any loss, shortage or theft of explosives in transit is reported without delay to the licensing authority and to the police-station in the jurisdiction of which the loss, shortage or theft is discovered

3 The explosives shall be packed and marked in accordance with rules 8 and 9 of the Explosives Rules, 1940, which are reproduced below for ready reference

“8 *Packing of explosives* —No explosives shall be imported, tendered for transport, transported, possessed or sold unless it is packed in the manner laid down in Schedule II and the package is marked in accordance with rule 9

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to—

- (a) explosives in the process of manufacture, and
- (b) manufactured fireworks possessed or transported by any person entitled under clause (b) of rule 83 to possess them without a licence

9 *Marking of packages* —(1) The outermost package shall be marked in conspicuous characters by means of either branding, stamping, embossing or painting or by affixing a securely attached label, with—

- (a) the word “Explosive”,
- (b) the name of the explosive,
- (c) the number of the Class and of the Division to which it belongs, and
- (d) the name of the consignor or manufacturer

Provided that in the case of safety fuses or gunpowder, the word “Explosive” and the number of the Class and Division may be omitted

(2) In the case of a nitro-compound or of a chlorate-mixture there shall be added the date of manufacture or issue from the factory, or such sign indicating such date as may be approved by the Chief Inspector

(3) Where an outer package contains more than one explosive, it shall be marked separately in accordance with sub-rules (1) and (2) in respect of each explosive so contained ”

Form H.

FORM OF PASS

[See Rule 31 (2) and condition 2 (iii) of Licence Form G]

Pass granted by the holder of Transport Licence (Explosives) No
for the transport of a consignment of explosives

No

This pass covers packages containing (Description
of explosives and weight)

while in transit from to

Name of consignee

No and Form of consignee's licence

to possess explosives and the quantity which the consignee is entitled
to possess

Date of despatch of consignment

Approximate date on which consignment should reach its destination

(Signed)

Holder of Transport Licence No .

(1) No licence can be granted for an explosive which is not an authorised explosive or the importation, manufacture or possession of which is absolutely prohibited under section 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

(2) Under no circumstances may the holder of this licence make any mixture of a chlorate and sulphure or a chlorate and a sulphide. The making of such mixtures is prohibited by notification issued by the Central Government under section 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and any contravention of the notification is liable to be punished with fine which may extend to 3,000 rupees.

(3) Premises adjoining one another or in the same building shall not be licensed.

(4) No child under 16 years of age and no person who is in a state of intoxication shall be employed on the loading, unloading or transport of explosives, or be employed in or allowed to enter any licensed premises.

Form I.

(ARTICLE 3 OF SCHEDULE IV)

Licence to manufacture, possess and sell fireworks and gunpowder in quantities not exceeding 200 lbs. and to possess and sell safety fuse

No

Fee Rs

Licence is hereby granted to
 valid only for the possession and sale of safety fuse
 and for the manufacture, possession and sale of *pounds of
 gunpowder and *pounds of fireworks on the
 premises described below, subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 and the rules made thereunder and to the conditions on the back of this licence

This licence shall remain in force till the 31st day of March 19 .

(When the total quantity of explosives other than safety fuse
 does not exceed 25 lbs)

District Authority.

(When the total quantity of explosives other than safety fuse
 exceeds 25 lbs)

*Chief Inspector of Explosives in India
 Inspector of Explosives*

The 19

Plan No , dated

Description of the licensed premises

The licensed premises are situated

and consist of

I certify that the premises hereby licensed have been inspected by
 and found to fulfil the requirements of condition 2, 5 and 9 of this
 licence.

Licensing Authority

Date of renewal	Date of expiry	Signature of licensing authority

* To be filled in by licensing authority in condition I also

5 The interior of every building and receptacle used for keeping explosives and the shelves and fittings therein shall be so constructed or so lined and covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive. Such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

6 The building or receptacle in which explosive is kept shall be used only for the keeping of such explosive and for no other purpose whatsoever.

7 Gunpowder and safety fuse, or fireworks and safety fuse may be kept together in one building or receptacle, but gunpowder and fireworks shall be kept in separate receptacles or shall be so separated as to prevent explosion or fire communicating from one to the other.

8 All explosives exceeding 1 lb in amount shall be kept in a substantial bag, canister or case made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping, and shall be otherwise packed and marked in accordance with rules 8 and 9 of the Explosives Rules, 1940.

9. (1) The explosive shall be manufactured in a tent or lightly constructed one-storied building kept and used only for the purposes of such manufacture and separated from the storage place by a distance of 150 feet and separated from any dwelling house, other building, another licensed premises, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by a distance of 300 feet in the case of gunpowder or gunpowder and fireworks or 150 feet in the case of fireworks.

(2) The place of manufacture, the storage place, and the stores for keeping ingredients, shall be all situated in one compact area. (Note.—A compact area means that the distance separating the different structures in such an area shall not be more than 200 yards.)

10 The ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowder shall be kept in separate stores distinct from each other and separated by a distance of at least 150 feet from the place where gunpowder is manufactured or stored.

Provided that when a licence is granted for storage exclusively in Mode B, the licensing authority may, at his discretion, permit storage of the ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowder in separate substantial receptacles as prescribed in Mode B in condition 2 for the storage of explosives.

11 Not more than four persons shall be allowed at any one time in any one building, or tent in which the explosive is being manufactured and only persons actually employed in manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

12 No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gun-metal or wooden tools are permissible.

13 All explosives, as manufactured, shall be removed without delay to the licensed place of storage and no explosive shall be allowed to accumulate in the place of manufacture.

14 Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset and no smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near the place where explosives are being manufactured.

15 No oils, paints, matches, lights, any article of a highly inflammable or explosive nature or liable to cause fire or explosion or any acids or similar substances shall be brought or kept on the licensed premises

16 No tools, implements, balance, weights, etc., made of iron or steel, shall be kept at any time in the licensed premises, and no person on the licensed premises shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes

17 The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales in such form as the District authority may from time to time direct and shall exhibit his stock and his books and records to any of the officers authorised under rule 106 of the Explosives Rules, 1940, whenever such officer may call upon him so to do

Provided that where the licence extends only to the manufacture, possession and sale of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed fifty pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same

18 All sales of explosives under this licence must be effected on the premises described on the face of the licence, and an explosive shall not be sold to any person under the age of 16 years

19 The licensee may by filling cartridges, making charges, or drying sifting, fitting or otherwise adapt or prepare for use any explosive he is authorised to possess under this licence, provided that—

- (a) there shall not be in the workshop in which such adaptation or preparation is carried on more than one hundred pounds of gunpowder, or such quantity of other explosive as is prescribed by the licensing authority in this behalf,
- (b) the total quantity of explosive on the licensed premises including the workshop shall not exceed the quantity the licensee is authorised to possess,
- (c) no work unconnected with such adaptation or preparation shall be carried on in the said workshop while such adaptation or preparation is being carried on,
- (d) the said workshop shall be detached from the magazine or licensed premises, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof and at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the licence by the authority granting the same,
- (e) an explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description, and an explosive shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients, and
- (f) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his licence that he intends to carry on such adaptation or preparation as is allowed by this condition

20. There shall not be carried on in the factory the manufacture of any nitro-glycerine or explosive of the 3rd (Nitro-Compound) class or any explosive of the 5th (Fulminate) Class.

No licence can be granted for an explosive which is not an authorised explosive or the importation, manufacture or possession of which is absolutely prohibited under section 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

Form J.

(ARTICLE 4 OF SCHEDULE IV)

Premises adjoining one another or in the same building shall not be licensed.

Licence to possess gunpowder or other explosives.

Fee Rs 3

No

(Free of charge to cultivators)

Licence is hereby granted to

valid only for the possession on the premises described below of the quantity of explosive specified* in condition 1, subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules made thereunder and to the conditions on the back of this licence

This licence shall remain in force till the 31st day of March 19

District Authority

The

19

Description of the licensed premises referred to above

The licensed premises are situated

and consist of

Date of renewal	Date of expiry	Signature of licensing authority

CONDITIONS

1 The maximum quantity of explosive which may be kept at any one time on the licensed premises shall not exceed —

Gunpowder not exceeding 100 lbs	Other explosives not exceeding 10 lbs.	Detonators not exceeding 100 in number
lbs *	lbs *	*

In addition, any quantity of safety fuse for blasting may be kept

*The licensing authority should insert the quantity in condition 1

2 The explosive shall be kept in a substantial building constructed of non-inflammable materials or in a fireproof safe as may be approved by the District Authority, separated from any dwelling-house or other building, another licensed premises, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by a distance of 150 feet and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without

Provided that detonators, railway fog-signals and percussion caps shall be kept in a receptacle separated from other explosives or must be so separated from such other explosives as to prevent explosion or fire communicating from one to the other

3 All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any room or part of a building or fire-proof safe containing the explosive, and no person entering such room or part of building or opening such safe shall have any iron or steel in his possession or attached to or on his boots or shoes

4 No tools, implements, balance, weights, etc., made of iron or steel shall be kept at any time on the premises, and neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive, nor the fire-proof safe referred to in condition 2, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof

Provided that this condition shall not apply to a building, or fire-proof safe in which no explosives other than safety cartridges, safety fuses for blasting, railway fog-signals and percussion caps are kept

5 Gunpowder or other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping

6 The licensee shall keep a register of all receipts and issues in such form as the District Authority may from time to time direct, and shall exhibit his stock and register to any of the officers authorized under rule 106 of the Explosives Rules, 1940, whenever such officer may call upon him so to do

7 All losses, shortage of stock or thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station

8 The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his licence, and signed, by the vendor from whom he purchases —

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased,
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased, and
- (c) the date of purchase

9 The licensee may by filling cartridges, making charges, or drying sifting, fitting, or otherwise adapt or prepare for use exclusively in his mine or quarry or in some excavation or work carried on by him or under

his control any explosive he is authorised to possess under this licence, provided that—

- (a) there shall not be in the workshop in which such adaptation or preparation is carried on more than one hundred pounds of gunpowder, or such quantity of other explosive as is prescribed by the licensing authority in this behalf,
- (b) the total quantity of explosive on the licensed premises including the workshop shall not exceed the quantity the licensee is authorised to possess,
- (c) no work unconnected with such adaptation or preparation shall be carried on in the said workshop while such adaptation or preparation is being carried on,
- (d) the said workshop shall be detached from the licensed premises but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof and at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the licence by the authority granting the same,
- (e) an explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description, and an explosive shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients, and
- (f) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his licence that he intends to carry on such adaptation or preparation as is allowed by this condition

(1) No licence can be granted for an explosive which is not an authorised explosive or the importation, manufacture or possession of which is absolutely prohibited under section 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

(2) Premises adjoining one another or in the same building shall not be licensed.

(3) No child under 16 years of age and no person who is in a state of intoxication shall be employed on the loading, unloading or transport of explosives, or be employed in or allowed to enter any licensed premises.

Form K.

(ARTICLE 5 OF SCHEDULE IV)

Licence to possess and sell safety fuse for blasting, gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compounds not exceeding 50 lbs or manufactured fireworks not exceeding 200 lbs

No

Fee Rs

Licence is hereby granted to

valid only for the possession and sale at the licensed premises described below of any quantity of safety fuse and of the quantities of explosives specified* in condition 1, subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 and the rules made thereunder and to the conditions on the back of this licence

*The licensing authority should insert the quantity in condition 1.

This licence shall remain in force till the 31st day of March 19 .

The 19

(Where the total quantity of explosive other than safety fuse does not exceed 50 lbs)

District Authority

(Where the total quantity other than safety fuse exceeds 50 lbs)

Chief Inspector of Explosives in India.

Inspector of Explosives

Description of the licensed premises referred to above

The licensed premises are situated

and consist of

Date of renewal	Date of expiry	Signature of licensing authority

CONDITIONS

1 The maximum quantity of explosive which may be kept at any one time on the licensed premises shall not exceed —

Gunpowder or Small-arm Nitro-compounds not exceeding 50 lbs in all	Or Manufactured fireworks not exceeding 200 lbs. in all	Or Mixed explosives including gunpowders, small-arm nitro compounds and manu factured fireworks not exceeding 15 lbs in all.
*lbs	*lbs	*lbs

In addition, any quantity of safety fuse for blasting may be kept

2 All explosives on the premises shall be kept in a substantial brick, stone or concrete building which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto or in a similarly closed and secured substantial receptacle (whether or not a fire-proof safe) placed inside

*The quantity to be filled in by the licensing authority

a dwelling-house or other building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives provided that there shall not be kept in a fire-proof safe any explosive other than gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compounds

3 The interior of every building and receptacle used for keeping explosives and the shelves and fittings therein shall be so constructed or so lined and covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive. Such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean

4 The building or receptacle in which explosive is kept must be used only for the keeping of such explosive and for no other purpose whatsoever

5. There shall not be kept on the premises any explosive other than gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compounds, safety fuse for blasting or manufactured fireworks, provided that in addition any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class which the licensee may be otherwise authorised to possess may also be kept on the premises

6 Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this licence shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other

Provided that—

- (a) gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuses belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space,
- (b) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without intervening partition or space,
- (c) the various explosives of the 7th (Fireworks) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space

7 Any quantity exceeding five pounds of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 2nd Division of the 7th (Fireworks) Class and all other explosives exceeding 1 lb in amount must be kept in a substantial bag, canister or case made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping, and shall be otherwise packed and marked in accordance with the requirements of rules 8 and 9 of the Explosives Rules, 1940

8 No oils, paints, matches, lights, any article of a highly inflammable or explosive nature or liable to cause fire or explosion or any acids or similar substances shall be brought or kept on the licensed premises

9 No tools, implements, balance, weights, etc., made of iron or steel shall be kept at any time in the licensed premises, and no person on the licensed premises shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes

10 The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all stock of explosives in hand and of all sales in such form as the District Authority may from time to time direct and shall exhibit his stock and his books and

records to any of the officers authorized under rule 106 of the Explosives Rules, 1940, whenever such officer may call upon him so to do

Provided that where the licence extends only to the possession and sale of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed 50 pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same

11 All sales of explosives under this licence must be effected on the premises described on the face of the licence and an explosive shall not be sold to any person under the age of 16 years

12 The licensee may by filling cartridges, making charges, or drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise adapt or prepare for use any explosive he is authorised to possess under this licence, provided that—

- (a) there shall not be in the workshop in which such adaptation or preparation is carried on more than fifty pounds of gunpowder or such quantity of other explosive as is prescribed by the licensing authority in this behalf,
- (b) the total quantity of explosive on the licensed premises including the workshop shall not exceed the quantity the licensee is authorised to possess,
- (c) no work unconnected with such adaptation or preparation shall be carried on in the said workshop while such adaptation or preparation is being carried on,
- (d) the said workshop shall be detached from the licensed premises, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof and at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the licence by the authority granting the same,
- (e) an explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description and an explosive shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients, and
- (f) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his licence that he intends to carry on such adaptation for preparation as is allowed by this condition

(1) No licence can be granted for an explosive which is not an authorised explosive or the importation, manufacture or possession of which is absolutely prohibited under section 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

(2) No child under 16 years of age and no person who is in a state of intoxication shall be employed on the loading, unloading or transport of explosives, or be employed in or allowed to enter any licensed premises.

Form L.

(ARTICLE 6 OF SCHEDULE IV)

Licence to possess explosives (other than fulminates) in, and to sell explosives from, a magazine

No _____ Fee Rs _____

Licence is hereby granted to

possession _____ valid only for the
possession and sale _____ at the premises described below of the quantities of explosives specified* in condition 1, subject to the provisions of the Indian

*The kind and quantity must be filled in by the licensing authority in condition 1.

Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules made thereunder and to the conditions on the back of this licence

This licence shall remain in force till the 31st day of March 19

Chief Inspector of Explosives in India

The

19

Description of the licensed premises —

The licensed premises shown on Plan No

, dated

, attached hereto are situated

and consist of

Date of renewal	Date of expiry	Signature of licensing authority

CONDITIONS

1 The maximum quantity of explosives on the premises at any one time shall not exceed—

Class 1	Lbs
Class 2	Lbs
Class 3	Lbs.
Class 4	Lbs.
Class 6 Division 1	
Division 2	
Division 3	
Class 7	Lbs.

2 The explosives shall be kept only in the magazine described in this licence

3 The magazine shall not be taken into use until this licence is endorsed by an Inspector of Explosives in accordance with rule 87 of the Explosives Rules, 1940

4 Save as provided in rule 98 of the Explosives Rules, 1940, there shall not be at the same time in the magazine any quantity of explosives exceeding the quantity specified in condition 1 of this licence

5 The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosives specified in condition 1 of this licence and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with the keeping of, such explosives

6 The opening of packages and the weighing and packing of explosives shall not be carried on in the magazine

7 (1) Two or more descriptions of explosives which may be permitted to be kept in the magazine by condition 1 shall be kept in the magazine only if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other

Provided that—

(a) the various explosives of Classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuses belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space,

(b) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space,

(c) such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class as contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space,

(d) the various explosives of the 3rd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space,

(e) the various explosives of the 7th (Fireworks) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space

(2) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives shall not be kept in the magazine notwithstanding the provisions of condition 1

8 (1) Explosives of the 3rd (Nitro-compound) Class shall not be kept in the magazine after the expiration of three years from the date of their manufacture except with the special sanction of an Inspector of Explosives

(2) When such sanction has been given, a written certificate showing the period covered by the sanction, must be obtained from an Inspector of Explosives at each inspection, and must be kept by the licensee at the magazine

(3) When an explosive owing to its being no longer of standard purity or owing to signs of liquefaction or of exuded nitro-glycerine is no longer fit for storage in the magazine, the licensee shall comply, at his own expense, with such directions as to its disposal as the Chief Inspector of Explosives may issue

9 The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosives. Such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is

reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean, and, in the case of any explosive liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom

Provided that so much of this condition as relates to precautions against the exposure of any iron or steel shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class is kept

10 The magazine shall be so constructed as to provide sixteen square feet of storage space for each 2,000 lbs of explosive to be kept therein and boxes containing explosives shall not be stacked more than ten high

11 The magazine shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once in every year, and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the magazine. Such test shall be carried out by an Inspector of Explosives in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day

Provided also that where two or more lightning conductors are attached to one and the same magazine, the fee for testing all such conductors shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this condition for testing a single lightning conductor

12 Before repairs are done to any room or magazine or part thereof, the same shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives or mixed ingredients thereof, and by thorough washing out of such room, magazine or part, and after such cleaning the conditions of this licence shall cease to apply to such room or part of the magazine until any explosive is again taken into it

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in respect of a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class is kept

13 All tools and implements used in any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class is kept

14 Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, suitable shoes, and by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel, but this condition shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion

Provided that so much of this condition as applies to the exclusion of iron or steel, shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive

other than an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class is kept

15 No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine premises

16 The licensee and every person employed in or about the magazine, shall take all the precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the magazine, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the magazine or to the explosives therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine

17 No explosive shall be sold to any person under the age of 16 years

18 The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales or issues in such form as the District Authority may from time to time direct and shall exhibit his stock, books and records to any officer authorised under rule 106 of the Explosive Rules, 1940, whenever such officer may call upon him so to do

19 The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the magazine, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Authority may consider to be sufficient

20 All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station.

21 The magazine shall at all times maintain the distance required to be kept clear round the magazine and shown in Form E attached to the licence

22 The licensee may by filling cartridges, making charges, or drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise adapt or prepare for use any explosive he is authorised to possess under this licence, provided that—

- (a) there shall not be in the workshop in which such adaptation or preparation is carried on more than one hundred pounds of gunpowder, or such quantity of other explosive as is prescribed by the licensing authority in this behalf,
- (b) the total quantity of explosive on the licensed premises including the workshop shall not exceed the quantity the licensee is authorised to possess,
- (c) no work unconnected with such adaptation or preparation shall be carried on in the said workshop while such adaptation or preparation is being carried on,
- (d) the said workshop shall be detached from the magazine or licensed premises, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof and at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the licence by the authority granting the same,
- (e) an explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description, and an explosive shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients, and
- (f) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his licence that he intends to carry on such adaptation or preparation as is allowed by this condition

(1) No licence can be granted for an explosive which is not an authorised explosive or the importation, manufacture or possession of which is absolutely prohibited under section 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

(2) No child under 16 years of age and no person who is in a state of intoxication shall be employed on the loading, unloading or transport of explosives, or be employed in or allowed to enter any licensed premises

Form M.

(ARTICLE 7 OF SCHEDULE IV)

Licence to sell explosives

No

Fee Rs 10

Licence is hereby granted to
for the sale of explosives at the premises described below subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules made thereunder and to the conditions on the back of this licence

This licence shall remain in force till the 31st day of March 19

District Authority

The

19

Description of the licensed premises¹ referred to above

The licensed premises are situated

and consist of

licensed in Form

licence No

Date of renewal	Date of expiry	Signature of licensing authority

CONDITIONS

1 The holder of this licence is authorised to sell

[*The class or classes of explosive (i.e., Class 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 or 7 or any or all of them) must be entered here by the licensing authority]

2 The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, and of all sales in such form as the District Authority may from time to time direct and shall exhibit his stock and his books and records to any of the officers authorised under rule 106 of the Explosives Rules, 1940, whenever such officer may call upon him so to do

*These must be either a magazine held under licence by a Port Trust or Municipality or premises licensed in Form J

3 All sales of explosives under this licence must be effected on the premises described on the face of the licence and an explosive shall not be sold to any person under the age of 16 years

4 All explosives exceeding 1 lb in amount must be kept in a substantial bag, canister or case made and closed so as to prevent any explosives from escaping and otherwise packed and marked in accordance with rules 8 and 9 of the Explosives Rules, 1940

Serial No. 118

No. M-1217(2), dated the 30th November, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC , ETC

*List of officers appointed by Central Government for licensing boats used
for the transport of explosives*

No M -1217 (2), dated the 30th November 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Labour —

In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 60 of the Explosives, 1940, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the officers specified in the annexed Schedule to grant licences in respect of boats used for transport of explosives and plying in areas outside port limits

The Schedule

- 1 The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District
- 2 The Second Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District
- 3 The Third Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District
- 4 The Fourth Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District
- 5 The Ship Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District
- 6 The Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District
- 7 The Second Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District
- 8 The Third Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District
- 9 The Fourth Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District
- 10 The Fifth Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District
- 11 The Ship Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District
- 12 The Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Chittagong

13 The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi District

14 The Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras District

Serial No. 119.

No. M-1217(3), dated the 30th November, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Licence for the transport of explosives in boats

No M -1217 (3), dated the 30th November 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Labour —

In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 60 of the Explosives Rules, 1940, the Central Government is pleased to prescribe the appended Form for the grant or renewal of licences under that rule in respect of boats used for the transport of explosives, and to direct that a fee of rupees sixteen shall be payable for the grant or renewal of each such licence

Licence for the transport of explosives in boats

Name of boat or other distinguishing mark

Official No

Gross tonnage, if any

Name of owners

Fee—Rs. 16/-

The above boat is hereby licensed, under rule 60 of the Explosives Rules, 1940, for the transport of explosives upto a maximum of *lbs within the limits of the Port of

in areas outside port limits
subject to the provisions of the Explosives Rules, 1940, and the Indian Explosives Act, 1884

The licence shall remain in force till the day of
19

Issued at the day of 19

Conservator of Port of
Licensing authority appointed
under rule 60 of the Explosives
Rules, 1940

*To be fixed by the licensing authority in consultation with the Chief Inspector of Explosives

Serial No. 120.

Press Communique, dated the 3rd December, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Technical Institute to be opened at Delhi

Press Communiqué, dated the 3rd December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the E, H & L Department —

The Government of India have decided to convert the existing Government High School and Commercial Institute at Delhi into a Technical Institute, in pursuance of one of the main recommendations of the Abbott-Wood Report

The proposed Institute will contain, in addition to an experimental Technical High School provision for courses or classes in technical, commercial and art subjects for students already in or preparing to enter employment

The Technical High School will provide for an annual intake of 60 pupils. The minimum age at entry will be eleven and the normal length of the course six years. The school will thus contain about 360 pupils and no reduction in the total facilities for higher education in Delhi will be involved. It is hoped to start the new venture in the school year 1941-42

Practical Training

For the first three years the Technical High School's curriculum will be of a general character and similar to that followed in a good middle school so that at the end of this stage it may be possible to make transfers from and to schools providing the ordinary High School course

After this stage the curriculum will include a certain number of subjects of a practical character, *e.g.*, the properties of materials, the elements of engineering science, measured drawing and simple design

This second stage will last three years, the practical subjects occupying a progressively larger place during the last two years. Importance will be attached from the beginning to a sound practical knowledge of English and it will be possible for the pupils in their last year to take a suitable school leaving examination without any risk of their course of study being unduly circumscribed by examination requirements

Wider outlook

The general aim of the Technical High School will be to offer to pupils of the normal high school type an alternative form of higher education of a less academic character which will allow a greater freedom of choice both to pupils and teachers and will comprise in the later stages grouped courses incorporating the principles of technology and of commerce. Technical skill and manual dexterity will not be pursued merely for their own sake. The object will be to cultivate an interest in the wider problems of modern industry rather than in the technical difficulties of particular processes, so that the pupil upon entering employment will bring to bear an interest in his trade or profession not confined only to the office or workshop but embracing its more comprehensive aspects, whether economic, technical or sociological

Selection of Principal

As the proposed Institute and particularly the Technical High School will be a new departure so far as India is concerned, the utmost importance has been attached to securing as its principal a man who not only possesses high technical qualifications but has also had practical experience of the working of a school of this kind

The Government of India accordingly advertised the post through both the Federal Public Service Commission in India and the High Commissioner for India in England. No candidate with the requisite qualifications and experience was, however, forthcoming in India. The Government of India have, therefore, decided, on the recommendation of a selection committee set up by the High Commissioner for India, of which Mr. Abbott, joint-author of the Abbott-Wood Report, was a member, to appoint as Principal of the proposed Technical Institute, Mr. William Walter Wood, F R I, B A, M I S T R U C E, at present Principal of the Mid-Essex Technical College of Arts, Chelmsford.

Mr. Wood has held responsible technical appointments in England and Egypt since 1926 and during the last eight years has been successfully developing at Chelmsford an institution comparable with that which it is proposed to establish in Delhi. He is expected to take up his duties early in the new year.

Expert's Recommendation

As already indicated the genesis of the proposal now announced is the Abbott-Wood Report. It will be recalled that in pursuance of a recommendation made by the Central Advisory Board of Education in India, the Government of India in 1937 invited Mr. A. Abbott, C B E, formerly His Majesty's Chief Inspector of Technical Schools, Board of Education, England, and Mr. S. H. Wood, M C, Director of Intelligence, Board of Education, England, to visit India in order to advise on certain problems of educational reorganization particularly in relation to the question of vocational education. In their report Mr. Abbott and Mr. Wood recommended among other things the establishment of a Technical Institute at Delhi on upto-date lines including a Junior Technical School, and suggested the use of the present Government High School for this purpose.

Greater Variety needed

Early in 1939 and subsequent to the issue of the Abbott-Wood Report the consultative Committee of the Board of Education in England issued a report in which they advocated the conversion of Junior Technical Schools into Technical High Schools with the two-fold object of placing the training of future entrants to industry and commerce on a broader cultural basis and at the same time of providing higher education of a more practical character than that given in secondary and high schools of the normal type. Technical high schools have already met with success in England and experiments on similar lines are in contemplation in several parts of India. The need for greater variety in the high school curriculum is at least as insistent in India as it is elsewhere.

Serial No. 121.

Press Communique, dated the 4th December, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC , ETC

*Requisitioning of weapons and ammunition to supplement supplies in the
hand of the Military Authorities*

Press Communiqué, dated the 4th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department —

For military reasons it has become necessary to supplement the number of certain categories of rifles and revolvers in the hands of the Military authorities. The Government of India have therefore decided to exercise the powers provided by rule 83 of the Defence of India Rules to requisition a portion of the stocks of magazine repeater and automatic rifles held by dealers and also of pistols and revolvers of 32 bore or above, together with a reasonable supply of ammunition for these weapons. For the sake of administrative convenience the Government of India have also decided to delegate the powers of requisitioning these articles to Provincial Governments and to District Magistrates and Commissioners of Police under the control of the Provincial Government. A notification to that effect is issuing forthwith in a Gazette Extraordinary. After examination at the nearest arsenals the weapons and ammunition not required will be returned to the dealers and those retained will be paid for.

2. In taking this step, the Government of India desire to make it clear that there is no intention of depleting the stocks of weapons and ammunition in the hands of dealers in India beyond what is necessary for military reasons. Stocks of smooth bore weapons and shot gun cartridges are not required. There are also, in the hands of dealers, considerable stocks of rifles which will not come within the scope of the requisitioning order. It is hoped that these remaining stocks will be sufficient to meet all reasonable requirements of existing or future licence holders for sport or self-protection.

Serial No. 122.

No. 617-OR/40, dated the 4th December, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC , ETC

Exercise of powers in respect of fire-arms and ammunition

No 617-O R /40, dated the 4th December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the powers conferred on it by rule 83 of the

Defence of India Rules shall, in respect of fire-arms and ammunition, be exercisable also—

(a) by any Provincial Government, and

(b) subject to the control of the Provincial Government, by any District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police

Serial No. 123.

No. T. R.-3, dated the 5th December, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Changes in the personnel of the National Service Labour Tribunals

No T R -3, dated the 5th December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Labour —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940 (No II of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Labour relating to the constitution of National Service Labour Tribunals, specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed shall be amended in the manner and to the extent specified in the second column of the said Schedule

Schedule

Notifications	Amendments
1 No T R -3(1), dated the 29th June 1940	For entry 3, the entry " 3 Technical Recruiting Officer, Eastern Area, Lucknow " shall be substituted
2 No T R -3(2), dated the 29th June 1940	For entry 3, the entry " 3 Technical Recruiting Officer, Southern Area, Poona " shall be substituted
3 No T R -3, dated the 6th August 1940	In entry 3, the letters and word " Mr W A. Shaikh," shall be omitted
4 No T R -3, dated the 16th August 1940	In entry 3, the words and letters " Lieutenant C R B Birch," shall be omitted
5 No T R -3(1), dated the 14th September 1940	For entry 2, the entry " 2 The Honorary Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Shilong—Member, and " shall be substituted
6 No T R -3(2), dated the 14th September 1940	In entry 2, the letters and word "Mr K Swarup" shall be omitted
7 No T R -3(3), dated the 14th September 1940	For entry 2, the entry " 2 The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Jubbulpore—Member " shall be substituted.
8 No T R -3(4), dated the 14th September 1940	In entry 2, the words and letters " Captain W. A Baskett," shall be omitted
9 No T R 3(5), dated the 14th September 1940	In entry 2, the words and letters " Lieutenant Colonel W J Cole, O B E , shall be omitted "

Serial No. 124.

No. F.-44(4)-R. II./40, dated the 5th December, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC , ETC

Grain compensation allowance in Madras

No F -44 (4)-R II/40, dated the 5th December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department —

The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the question of affording relief to low paid Government servants in the event of a substantial rise in the cost of living in the circumstances created by the war and has decided to apply to Central Government servants employed in *Madras*, excepting Railway employees whose special case is under separate enquiry, the provisions of the scheme of compensatory cost of living allowance detailed in the Government of Madras Order No 296, dated the 18th November 1940

Serial No. 125.

No. F.-44(4)-R. II./40, dated the 5th December, 1940

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC , ETC

Grain compensation allowance in the Central Provinces and Berar

No F -44 (4)-R II/40, dated the 5th December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department —

The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the question of affording relief to low paid Government servants in the event of a substantial rise in the cost of living in the circumstances created by the war and has decided to apply to Central Government servants employed in the *Central Provinces and Berar*, excepting Railway employees whose special case is under separate enquiry, the provisions of the scheme of grain compensation allowance published with the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar, General Administration Department, Resolution No 2596/2461/II, dated the 20th November 1940

Serial No. 126.

No. F.-44(4)-R. II./40, dated the 5th December, 1940

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC , ETC

Grain compensation allowance in Assam

No F -44 (4)-R II/40, dated the 5th December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department —

The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the question of affording relief to low paid Government servants in the event of a substantial rise in the cost of living in the circumstances created by the war and has decided to apply to Central Government servants employed in *Assam*, excepting Railway employees whose special case is under separate enquiry, the provisions of the scheme of grain compensation allowance published with the Government of Assam Resolution No 5652-F (a), dated the 4th October 1940

Serial No. 127.**Press Note, dated the 5th December, 1940.**

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC , ETC

Provincial Advisory Committee for War Supplies, Madras

Press Note, dated the 5th December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply —

The Government of India have allotted to the Andhra Chamber of Commerce, Madras, one of the two seats originally allotted to the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, on the Provincial Advisory Committee for War supplies, Madras, as announced in a Press Note, dated August 9, 1940

Serial No 128.**No. 20-W. R. I./40, dated the 7th December, 1940.**

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC , ETC

Amendment to the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules, 1940

No 20-W R I/40, dated the 7th December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No IX of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules, 1940, namely —

In rule 5 of the said Rules, after the words “in the course of his business as a seller of goods” the following words shall be inserted namely —

“and which are not at the time of such application covered by a policy insuring them against war risks under the Scheme ”

Serial No. 129.**Press Note, dated the 7th December, 1940.**

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC , ETC

Assistance to Handloom Industry

Press Note, dated the 7th December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

The conference of representatives of Provincial Governments, mill-owners' associations, handloom weavers and cotton interests reviewed all the proposals that were placed before the Central Government from time to time by various Provincial Governments and others interested in either section of the industry

The conference came to a unanimous conclusion that a fact finding committee should be constituted to survey the position of the handloom industry in all its details, and that Provincial and State Governments should be requested to co-operate in these investigations The fact finding

committee would in particular investigate the difficulties of the handloom industry in the purchasing of raw materials and in the marketing of its products including the financing of these operations. It would also investigate the possibility of demarcating certain types or styles of cloth for production by the handloom industry alone.

The question of assisting the handloom industry in getting a fair price for its products was further considered. It was generally agreed that the levy of an excise duty on cloth produced by mills would have to be at such a high rate for the purpose of equating prices of mill products and the handloom products that it would not be desirable to levy it. The suggestion that a cess may be levied on the yarn consumed in the mills was also considered and the conference recommended that the suggestion may be deferred until the report of the fact finding committee is available.

The chairman said that a detailed report of the recommendations of the conference would be placed before the Industries Conference at its next session at Lucknow on the 16th of this month.

Serial No. 130.

Press Communiqué, dated the 8th December, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

The facts about the subsidy to shipping companies engaged on the Haj traffic

Press Communiqué, dated the 8th December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the E, H & L Department —

The Government of India have seen in the Press certain statements to the effect that no assistance was given to shipping companies engaged in the pilgrim traffic last year either by means of a subsidy or by fixing economic rates whereas in the current year, when only a non-Indian concern is participating in this traffic, Government are giving direct assistance by means of a subsidy and the fares have also been increased. It is also stated that the Indian Shipping Company was not consulted before this policy was decided upon and the inference apparently suggested is that if the Company had known that a subsidy was to be offered it would have considered participating in the traffic. The incorrectness of these allegations and suggestions will be apparent from the facts set out below.

In the Haj season of 1939-40 the Scindia Steam Navigation Company declined to participate in the pilgrim traffic as the Company was not prepared to accept the Government of India's allocation of traffic between the two companies interested. The maximum fares quoted by the Mogul Line for the Haj season of 1939-40 were those in force in 1938-39,—the last pre-war season,—and were 22 per cent less than those suggested by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. Those were accepted as reasonable after consideration of all relevant factors and the Mogul Line was the only company that operated on these terms.

When arrangements for the current pilgrim season came to be considered, a completely new set of conditions had arisen. The war had extended to the Red Sea and demands on available shipping for military purposes had greatly increased. There was much uncertainty as to the number and identity of the pilgrim-carrying ships that could be released from requisition; there was even greater uncertainty regarding the number of pilgrims likely to be forthcoming. But the most uncertain factor was whether the companies would be able to quote fares within the capacity of the average pilgrim. In reply to identical inquiries from Government in August last the Mogul Line and the Haj Line (Scindia's) both expressed their inability to quote any rates and both emphasised the fact that operating costs had increased since the previous year. Indeed the rise in the rate for War Risk Insurance alone was sufficient to raise the economic fare for the voyage between Indian ports and Jeddah beyond the reach of ordinary pilgrims. Identical letters were therefore again addressed to the two shipping companies explaining that, as sailing arrangements must depend on the shipping actually released from requisition, no scheme of allocating shares in the traffic was feasible and a programme could be drawn up only when it was known what ships would be available and whether the Shipping Companies were willing to operate their ships on that basis. In the same letter the Companies were invited, if they agreed to the foregoing, to quote fares in two parts,—a figure allowing for normal delays to ships but exclusive of war risk insurance, and, separately, a further figure to cover war risk insurance and abnormal delays due to war conditions. The Scindia Steam Navigation Company replied that it was not willing to participate in the traffic as its claim to be allotted 50 per cent of the traffic was not accepted and because certain operational difficulties were apprehended it did not quote any figures for fares. As the Scindia Steam Navigation Company was unwilling to accept the only basis on which Government considered it possible, in the circumstances prevailing, to get shipping made available for this year's pilgrimage the question of further consultation with the Company did not arise and discussions regarding the fare to be charged and the method by which the pilgrim could be relieved of the increase attributable to special war conditions, as foreshadowed in Government's second letter to the Companies, proceeded with the Company which had declared itself willing to participate in the traffic on the basis put forward by Government.

From these facts it will be clear that no comparison can be drawn between the conditions governing Haj sailings last season and those prevailing this year. It will also be clear that the approach to the two Companies by Government was identical up to the stage at which the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, of its own volition, dropped out of the negotiations. Finally it will be clear that, as was categorically stated by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company in both its replies to Government, the Company was unwilling to participate in the pilgrim sailings on any basis other than the allotting to it of 50 per cent of the traffic in any allocation that might result from Government's regulation of the shipping arrangements, and therefore the question of consulting it further about the incidence of the charges did not arise. If the Scindia Steam Navigation Company had been willing to operate their ships under the system of regulation proposed by Government, that Company would have been given the same terms as the Mogul Line.

To bring into true perspective the allegations that have been made it is necessary to appreciate —

- (i) that expenditure attributable to war conditions was extremely small last season and did not justify any increase in fares,
- (ii) that this 'war' expenditure is very heavy during the current season, and
- (iii) that under this year's arrangements the Mogul Line continues to meet the same items as in peace time while the liability assumed by Government is confined to elements which are the creation of the war

Serial No 131.

No T. R -I., dated the 9th December, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Technical personnel for purposes of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940

No T R -1, dated the 9th December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Labour —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance 1940, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Labour, No T R -1, dated the 29th July 1940, the Central Government is pleased to direct that persons normally employed in the capacities specified below shall be deemed to be technical personnel for the purposes of the said Ordinance, namely —

Managerial Staff

- (1) Chemists (industrial, metallurgical, analytical and technical research)
- (2) Electrical Engineers

Supervisory Staff

- (1) Chemical Process Foremen
- (2) Works Chemists

Skilled and Semi-skilled Trades

- (1) Chemical Assistant (Analysts)
- (2) Chemical Process Workers
- (3) Engine drivers (Steam and Diesel Oil)
- (4) Lead Burners
- (5) Photo-Litho Operators
- (6) Process Photographers
- (7) Slotters
- (8) Surveyors
- (9) Upholsterers
- (10) Wheelers

Serial No. 132.

No. T. R.-24, dated the 9th December, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Fresh List of factories engaged on work of national importance

No T R -24, dated the 9th December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Labour —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No II of 1940), and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Labour, Nos T R -3* and T R -24,† dated the 25th July and 31st September 1940, respectively, the Central Government is pleased to declare the factories specified in the Schedule hereto annexed to be factories engaged on work of national importance

Schedule

Province of Assam

1 Assam Oil Company's—

- (a) Field Workshop, Digboi
- (b) Motor Repairing Workshop, Digboi
- (c) Oil Installation, Tinsukia
- (d) Petroleum Refinery, Digboi

Province of Bengal

2 Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India, Limited, Rashra Works
Rishra, Hooghly

3 Aluminium Manufacturing Company, Limited, 2, Jessore Road,
Dum Dum, 24 Paigannas

4 Angus Engineering Works, Bhadreswar, Angus, Hooghly District

5 Assam-Bengal Railway, Locomotive Carriage and Wagon Shop,
Pahatali Post Office, Chittagong

6 Bengal Nagpur Railway—

- (a) Workshop (Carriage Section), Kharagpur
- (b) Workshop (Locomotive Section), Kharagpur
- (c) Locomotive Shed Workshop, Kharagpur
- (d) Workshop (Wagon Section), Kharagpur

7 Braithwaite and Company (India), Limited, Clive Works, Hide
Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta

8 Bridge and Roof Company's Structural Works, 422, Grand Trunk
Road, Howrah

9 Britannia Engineering Works, Titaghat, Bengal

10 British India Electric Construction Works, 6, Mayurbhanj Road,
Kidderpore

* See Serial No 153, Fourth Series

† See Serial No 90, Fifth Series

- 11 Bunn and Company, Limited, Howrah Iron Works, Howrah, Bengal
- 12 Calcutta Port Commissioners'—
 - (a) Island Workshops, Island Workshop Dock Entrance, No 14, Berth, Kidderpore P O
 - (b) North Workshop, 6/1, Garden Reach Road Kidderpore P O
 - (c) South Workshops, 8, Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore
- 13 Calcutta Tramway Company's Nonapukur Power Station and Workshop, 183 and 184, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta
- 14 Dunlop Rubber Company (India), Limited, P. O Sahagunj, District Hooghly, Bengal
- 15 Ford Motor Company of India Limited, 110/1, Russa Road, North, Elgin Road Post Office
- 16 G T R Company's Engineering Works, 37, Dum Dum Road, Ghughudanga, Calcutta
- 17 Giesham and Craven (India), Limited, 22, Gobra Road, Entally, Calcutta
- 18 Guest, Keen, Williams, Limited, Railway Apphance Works, 97, Andul Road, Howrah, Bengal
- 19 Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company's Workshop, 6, Howrah Road, Salkia P O, Howrah
- 20 India Electric Works, 25, Dr Suresh Sirkar Road, Entally, Calcutta
- 21 Indian Galvanizing Works, 4/2, Goho Road, Ghosery, Howrah
- 22 India General Navigation and Railway Company, Limited, 44, Garden Reach, Calcutta
- 23 Indian Iron and Steel Company's Hirapur Works, Burnpore (Asansol)
- 24 Indian Malleable Castings, Limited, 44, Mahesh Mukherjee Road, Belgharia, 24, Paigannas
- 25 Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Company Limited 48, Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta (P O Alipore)
- 26 Indian Standard Wagon Company's Santa Works, Asansol, Burnpore Post Office, Bengal
- 27 Jas Alexander and Company's Engineering Works, 15, Watgunge Street, Kidderpore, Calcutta
- 28 Jessop and Company, Limited—
 - (a) Dum Dum Mechanical Works, 11 Jessore Road, Dum Dum Cantonment, Bengal
 - (b) Dum Dum Structural Works, North Barrack Road, Dum Dum Cantonment
 - (c) Dum Dum Wagon Works, 11, Jessore Road, Dum Dum Cantonment
- 29 Macneill and Company's Garden Reach Workshop, 43/46, Garden Reach, 24 Paigannas
- 30 A & J Mann Limited's Structural Works, 151, Andul Road, Botanic Garden P O Sibpur, Howrah

- 31 Maya Engineering Works, 23, Russa Road, South, Tollygunge, Calcutta
- 32 Metal Box Company of India, Limited, B-2, Hide Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta
- 33 Port Engineering Works, Nazirgunj, Howrah, Bengal
- 34 Saxby and Farmer's Railway Signal Works, 17, Convent Road, Entally, Calcutta.
- 35 Shalimar Works, 63, Foreshore Road, Sibpur, Howrah
- 36 Steel Corporation of Bengal's Napuria Works, Buinapore, Asansol
- 37 J Stone and Company (India) Limited, 5, Hide Road, Kidderpore (P O Dock Junction)

Province of Bihar

- 38 Eagle Rolling Mills, Kumardhubi (E I Railway)
- 39 Kumardhubi Engineering Works, Kumardhubi (East Indian Railway)
- 40 Kumardhubi Fireclay and Silica Works, Kumardhubi (East Indian Railway)
- 41 Indian Cable Company, P O Tatanagar, Bengal Nagpur Railway
- 42 Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Company, Limited, Jamshedpur
- 43 Indian Steel Wire Products Limited, Tatanagar
- 44 Sijua (Jheriah) Electric Supply Company's Power Station, Bansjora, Manbhum District, Bihar
- 45 Tata Iron and Steel Company's Works, Jamshedpur
- 46 Tinplate Company of India Limited, Golmuri, Jamshedpur

Province of Bombay

- 47 Acme Manufacturing Company Limited, 26, Sleater Road, Bombay 7
- 48 Alcock, Ashdown and Company, Limited, Defence Works, Mazagon, Bombay
- 49 B E S T Company Limited's Workshop, Tramway Works, Dadar, Bombay
- 50 Bhagat and Sons, Structural Steel Works, Sewri, Fort Road, Bombay
- 51 Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—
 - (a) Broad Gauge Loco Workshops, Dohad
 - (b) Carriage Workshops, Parel
- 52 Bombay Port Trust Workshops, Clarke Bunder, Mazagon
- 53 Bombay Telephone Company's Workshop, Agipada, Gell Street, Bombay
- 54 Colaba Bus Garage (B E S T Co Ltd), Colaba, Bombay
- 55. Connaught Iron Works, Clarke Road, Pais Street, Byculla, Bombay
- 56 Cooper Engineering Limited, Satara Road, Satara

- 57 Crown Aluminium Works, Kalachowki, Parel, Bombay
- 58 Dun Aluminium Factory, 107-109, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7
- 59 Eastern Chemical Company Limited's Works, Bombay
- 60 Ford Motor Company of India Limited, Swadeshi Mill Compound, Chaini Road, Bombay
- 61 Garlick Engineering Works, Jacob Circle, Bombay
- 62 General Motors (India), Limited, Fosbery Road, Sewri, Bombay District
- 63 Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Company Limited, Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay
- 64 Hattersley Hindusthan Engineering Company, Limited, 374/376, Arthur Road Bombay
- 65 Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Limited, Dyes Mixing Factory, Bombay
- 66 Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Company Limited, Byculla Bridge, Bombay
- 67 Indian Smelting and Refining Company, Limited, 101, Sion Road, Sion, Bombay
- 68 Indian Standard Metal Company, Limited, 156G, Shroff Wadi, Mazagon, Bombay 10
- 69 Indian Tool Manufacturers, Limited, 101, Sion Road, Sion, Bombay
- 70 Indian Vegetable Products Limited, Junction of Connaught Cross Road and Reay Road, Bombay
- 71 Mazagon Dock Limited, Mazagon, Bombay
- 72 McKenzies Limited, Saw Mill, Sewri, Bombay
- 73 Metal Box Company of India Limited, Worli, Bombay
- 74 The Metal Rolling Works, 104, Sion Matunga Estate, Sion (G I P), Bombay
- 75 Orient Metal Pressing Works, Mahaluxmi Bridge, Bombay 11
- 76 Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla Iron Works, Parel Road, Bombay
- 77 Shaparia Iron and Steel Works Limited, Cross Lane, Parel, Bombay
- 78 Sunderdas Saw Mills, Reay Road, Bombay
- 79 E Wimbridge and Company, 16, Sleater Road, Bombay
- 80 Wolverhampton Works Company, Limited, Worli, Bombay

Province of Madras

- 81 Ford Motor Company of India Limited, Mount Road, Madras
- 82 Madras Port Trust Workshops, Madras Harbour
- 83 Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Broad Gauge Loco and Carriage Workshops, Perambur, Madras
- 84 South Indian Railway Loco and Carriage Workshops, Golden Rock, Trichinopoly

Province of the Punjab

85 Attock Oil Company Limited, Oil Installations and Refinery, Moigha, Rawalpindi

86 Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Company, Limited, Grand Trunk Road, Lahore

Province of Sind

87 B R Herman and Mohatta Limited, Vulcan Iron Works, Wood Street, Karachi

88 Karachi Port Trust—

(a) Engineering Workshop, Manora

(b) Eiskine Wharf Power Station, Keamari

The United Provinces

89 Brushware Limited, The Mall, Cawnpore

Serial No. 133.**Press Note, dated 11th December, 1940.**

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Agenda for the Twelfth Industries Conference Development of Foreign Trade and Cottage Industries

Press Note, dated the 11th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

The Government of India have issued invitations to Provincial Governments and certain Indian States to participate in the Twelfth Industries Conference, which will be held at Lucknow on the 16th and 17th instant under the chairmanship of Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the Commerce Member. The Government of India have also invited certain representatives of industry as well a joint representative of the Indian States not directly represented at the Conference.

The seventh meeting of the Imperial Sericultural Committee and the sixth meeting of the Woollen Industry Committee will also be held at Lucknow after the Industries Conference.

Among other things the following subjects will be discussed at the instance of the various Provincial Governments —

- 1 How to utilise the Government of India stores purchase policy so as to afford the maximum scope for the development of cottage and small scale industries
- 2 Trade delegations to Africa, South America, Australia and New Zealand with the object of finding markets for Indian products
- 3 Industrial standardisation
- 4 Revision of the policy of protection to industries
- 5 Supply of dyes to handloom and cottage industries
- 6 Action taken on the recommendations of the preceding Industries Conference

The question of establishing a permanent museum at the Imperial Capital will be considered at the instance of two of the non-official representatives

The Chairman will make a statement on the functions and activities of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Conference will consider whether the Industrial Research Council which is an advisory body and was established to carry on and develop industrial research should not be abolished, as the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, established on April 1, 1940, consists of leading scientists and industrialists and has not only taken up the functions of the Council but also gone further by suggesting that research problems should be investigated by particular research institutions. A statement of the action taken on the conclusion of the fifth session of the Industrial Research Council will be placed before the Conference.

From the funds made available by the Legislative Assembly allotments aggregating about Rs 30,88,700, during a period of slightly over five years have been made to the different Provinces to assist various handloom weaving schemes which are in operation. The Conference will be asked to review the progress of these provincial schemes.

The minutes of the sixth meeting of the Imperial Sericultural Committee and those of the fifth meeting of the Woollen Industry Committee will be considered by the Conference.

Serial No 134.

Communiqué, dated the 11th December, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Reorganisation of the Supply Department

Communiqué, dated the 11th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department —

From December 15, 1940, important modifications will be made in the organisation of the Department of Supply.

The Department of Supply is at present organised as follows —

- (a) A Secretariat which is an ordinary Department of the Government of India
- (b) Two Directorates General stationed at Calcutta and New Delhi and responsible respectively for Munitions and Engineering Stores, and General Stores
- (c) The Indian Stores Department and the Contracts Directorate with headquarters at New Delhi, and responsible for the actual purchase of all stores
- (d) Controllers of Supplies, Provincial Purchase Branches, and Industrial Planning Officers located in the Provinces

Representatives of the Finance Department are located with the Secretariat, the Directorates General and the headquarters of the two Purchasing Organizations.

Experience shows that these arrangements result in excessive centralization. With the two Directorates General and the two Purchasing Organizations working in parallel under the orders of the Government of India at New Delhi/Simla, decisions on many matters frequently cannot be obtained without correspondence which takes time. Moreover, as the headquarters of both Purchasing Organizations are at New Delhi, it is necessary for the Heads of the Calcutta Purchase Branches to report many cases to New Delhi for orders.

Decentralisation

It has, therefore, now been decided to decentralize responsibility as follows —

- (1) The two Directors General, who already have Secretariat Officers associated with them, have been gazetted *ex-officio* Additional Secretaries to the Government of India. They will then, with the concurrence of their Financial advisers, be in a position to issue any order which a Secretary to the Government of India could issue at headquarters with the concurrence of the Finance Department. In the exercise of these wide powers, they will be guided by the practice of the Government of India and will naturally issue no orders affecting matters beyond their own immediate spheres without reference to headquarters.
- (2) The two Purchasing Organizations are already arranged in specialized Sections dealing with the purchase of particular commodities. The responsibility for purchase will now be divided between Calcutta and New Delhi on clearly defined lines, which are being advertised in the press, and the personnel of the two Purchasing Organizations will be so distributed that the Sections dealing with Calcutta items will be at Calcutta while the Sections dealing with New Delhi items will remain at New Delhi. The Chief Controller, Indian Stores Department, will be Head of the Purchasing staffs at New Delhi, and the Director of Contracts will be Head of the Purchasing staffs at Calcutta. The specialized Purchasing Sections will work in the closest contact with the various Directorates concerned.

Self-contained units

The result will be that the two Directorates General will be self-contained, the Directors General being competent, with the concurrence of their Financial advisers, to take decisions without financial limit on all matters referred to them.

The Indian Stores Department and the Contracts Directorate will not be abolished but will preserve their identity, the Chief Controller, Indian Stores Department, and the Director of Contracts remaining responsible for all cases relating to the personnel of their two Departments.

To secure uniformity in inspection, now partly a military and partly a civil function, the Indian Stores Department's Inspectorate will be separated from that Department and divided into two parts. The Engineering Inspectorate under its own Director will work in parallel with the

military Inspectorates and will be brought for technical purposes under the Master General of the Ordnance. The Textiles and General Stores Inspectorate will become a civil wing of a joint Inspectorate dealing with these supplies, and, while remaining under its own Head, will be controlled by a military officer who will be in charge both of the military and of the civil wing. All cases relating to the personnel of the Indian Stores Department Inspectorate will continue to be dealt with by the Chief Controller, Indian Stores Department.

Controllers of Supplies will, except at Calcutta, be placed in charge of the Departmental staffs working in their respective areas, and will be the channel through which all enquiries on Supply work will be made.

In future, all correspondence regarding the supply of articles which has in the past been addressed to the Indian Stores Department or the Contracts Directorate at New Delhi, will be addressed to the Directorate General concerned. Correspondence with the Provincial Purchasing Branches will continue as before, and they will when necessary, refer any matter to the Directorate General concerned.

These rearrangements do not involve the creation of additional posts, or any additional expenditure on salaries, on the contrary it is hoped that they may result in economy, as they are likely to obviate applications for staff increases on account of increasing War work.

The two Directorates General will procure all supplies in their respective Lists whether required for War purposes or for ordinary purposes.

Supplies to be procured through the Director General, Munitions Production, Calcutta

The list below is not to be treated as exhaustive but as indicating, for the guidance of the Indentor the categories of supplies to be procured through the Directorate General, Munitions Production —

Abrasive materials (emery sand, glass cloth and paper)	Boring Plant I
Air Conditioning Equipment	Carbon Brushes
Alternators	Carriage Body fittings (Railway) made of steel
Aluminium ware	Carriage and Wagon underframes and components and iron for machinery or rolling stock
Ammeters	Casks, steel
Ammunition, All Defence types	Chairs, railway track
Analysers	Coal
Armoured Vehicle bodies, tracked or wheeled	Coke I
Armour Plating	Concrete Mixers
Aims and Weapons	Containers Water (Metal)
Asbestos and Copper packing rings	Cookers Oil I
Auto trucks	Copper rods, plates, tubes, sheets.
Beacons	Cotter Pins
Bearings, ball and roller	Cranes lifts, hoists and winches.
Bedsteads and charpoys iron I	Crucibles
Belting driving, all kinds	Disinfectors and disinfestors
Benzol	Distilling plants
Bitumen Boilers	Dredgers
Blooms and Billets	Drums and tins
Boilers and fittings	
Bolts and Nuts	

Earth shifting machinery
 Ebonite, rods, tubes and sheets
 Electric Batteries and Cells I
 Electric generating plant I
 Electric heaters and wax heaters
 Electric insulators and insulating materials
 Electric Lamps
 Electric light fittings
 Electric measuring and testing instruments
 Electric motors
 Electric Plant and Equipment
 Electric wire and cable
 Electrodes
 Elevating trucks
 Engines oil and steam
 Expanded metal
 Fans
 Fencing
 Filtration plant
 Fire bricks and fire clay
 Fire engines and tenders
 Fire extinguishers and refills
 Fire hose couplings
 Fire hydrants
 Fire pumps
 Floodlights
 Gas plants
 Gauges all kinds (Pressure, vacuum, glass and measurement)
 Grinding wheels
 Guns and Gun Carriages
 Helmets steel
 Horse shoes
 Hydraulic plant and fittings
 Jacks and Traversers
 Lamps and lanterns all kinds
 Lightning arrestors
 Line equipment (power house and transmission)
 Locomotives Diesel electric, and steam and components and fittings
 Machinery and Plant
 Metals ferrous, non-ferrous and alloys
 Mica
 Munitions
 Nails and tacks all kinds
 Packing and jointing materials (excluding Asbestos and Leather)

Permanent way materials
 Pickets angle iron
 Pig iron
 Pipes, specials, and fittings all kinds
 Poles steel clamps and fittings
 Refrigerating plants
 Respirators anti-gas
 Rivets
 Road making machinery
 Screws, all kinds
 Screw couplings and couplers
 Sheets galvanized plain corrugated and ridged

Ship Building
 Signalling and interlocking materials
 Springs
 Steel Furniture, racks, almirahs, etc
 Steel all kinds
 Tanks and Troughs metal all kinds
 Telegraph equipments
 Telephones
 Tinplates all kinds
 Tin ware, all kinds
 Toluene
 Tools all kinds hand, machine, track and workshop

Trolleys
 Tubing metallic
 Turbines steam and hydraulic
 Vacuum brake fittings
 Vacuum exhausters and cleaners
 Vulcanite rods, tubes and sheets
 Wagons components and fittings
 Wagons tipping
 Washers
 Washing plants
 Water softening plant
 Water supply plant
 Weigh bridges weighing machines, and weighing scales
 Welding equipment
 Wireless plant and equipment
 Wire, wire products, rope and cables all kinds
 Workshop machinery equipment and plant
 Wrought iron all kinds
 X-ray apparatus

Supplies to be purchased through the Directorate General of Supply, New Delhi

The list below is not to be treated as exhaustive but as indicating, for the guidance of the Indentor, the categories and supplies to be procured through the Directorate General of Supply

Acids
 Asbestos goods, excluding pipes
 Amenities and sports gear for troops
 Badges
 Bamboos
 Baths

Bicycles, accessories and parts
 Blankets
 Blasting powder (Trade varieties)
 Bleaching powder
 Boxes ammunition
 Boxes, Shooks, etc

Brooms	Kerosene
Brushes (All kinds)	Knives, and handknives all kinds
Buckets.	Laboratory apparatus and equipment
Buckles	Lacquers
Buttons	Leather and leather products
Camouflage nets and accessories	Locks and padlocks
Camp furniture	Motor cycles, accessories and parts
Candles	Motor Vehicles accessories and parts
Canvas all kinds	Mosquito netting
Carriage body fittings (Railway)	Musical instruments
Carts hand	Napthaline
Cement	Oil fish
Chaguls	Oil fuel
Chemicals	Oil Lubricating
Chests and safes	Oil mineral
Clocks and watches	Oil vegetable
Clothing and all components	Optical instruments
Coconut shell burnt	Paints all kinds
Cooking ranges	Paint removers
Coir and coir products	Paper all kinds except stationery
Combs curry	Petroleum products
Cotton waste	Photographic stores
Covers waterproof	Pigments
Crockery	Polishes boot and metal
Cutlery and plate	Postal bags (Jute, flax, leather, etc)
Daily requisites	Putty
Detenators (Trade varieties)	Razors and blades
Disinfectants	Road dressings
Distempers	Roofing materials (other than corrugated iron sheeting and steel)
Door, windows, and fittings	Rosin
Drawing office equipment	Rubber articles of all kinds except anti-gas respirators
Dubbin	Rugs for animals
Durries	Rust solvent and anti-rust solution
Dyes.	Sandbags
Earthenware	Sanitary ware
Electrolytes	Scales and weights light type
Electroplating materials	Scientific instruments
Enamels	Sewing machines and accessories
Enamel ware	Shellac
Explosives (Trade varieties)	Soaps
Eyelets	Spirits denatured
Fertilizers	Survey instruments
Fibre building boards	Tallow
Firewood	Tanning materials
Foodstuffs for men and animals	Tapes and webbing
Footwear and accessories all kinds	Tear gas equipment
Fuze (Trade varieties)	Tents, and all tentage components
Gas cylinders	Tetra Ethyl Lead
Gases (Oxygen, Hydrogen, Acetylene, etc)	Textiles
Glass, sheet and plate	Threads sewing
Glass ware	Tiles glazed
Glue	Timber
Glycerine	Tobacco and cigarettes
Goggles and spectacles	Tools agricultural and gardening
Grain bags	Turpentine and substitutes
Graphite	Twines
Ground sheets	Varnishes
Handcuffs and shackles	Veterinary appliances
Harness, Saddlery, and all components	Waterproof clothing
Headwear (except steel helmets)	Web equipment and fittings
Hides,	Wickerwork
Hose piping and accessories	Wood preservatives
Hosiery all kinds	Wood ware
Jute and jute products	
Kettles	

Serial No. 135.

Press Note, dated the 12th December, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Advisory Committee for War Supplies, Bengal

Press Note, dated the 12th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply —

The Government of India have decided to make the following modifications in the constitution of the Bengal Advisory Committee for War Supplies —

- (1) E N Blandy, Esq, C I E I C S, formerly member of the Board of Revenue, now Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, will continue as Chairman of the Bengal Advisory Committee for war supplies,
- (2) the Contoller of Supplies will cease to be *ex officio* vice-chairman and will become Secretary to the Committee, and
- (3) the Committee will select its own non-official vice-chairman

Serial No. 136.

Office Memorandum No. G. 10 (6), dated the 13th December, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Further re-organisation of the Supply Department

Office Memorandum, No G-10 (6), dated the 13th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply —

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT — *Further re-organization of the Supply Department Revised Instructions to indentors.*

A further re-organization of the Department of Supply has been effected by this Department's letter No E-42 (2), dated the 2nd December 1940. With effect from the 15th December 1940 the instructions relating to the procurement of War supplies contained in this Department's Office Memorandum No 0098, dated the 16th December 1939, are cancelled and the following instructions will be substituted for them. It should be noted that in these instructions the term "Supplies" is not used in a technical sense. It includes manufactured articles and raw and semi-manufactured materials of all kinds.

2 The Department of Supply is organized as an ordinary Department of the Central Government with two main Branches dealing respectively with Munitions Production and Supply other than Munitions Production. The two Branches are administered by Directors General, the Munitions Production Branch is at Calcutta and the Supply Branch is at New Delhi. They have absorbed, for the duration of the War, the connected purchasing sections of the Indian Stores Department and the Contracts Directorate, and are now completely self-contained organizations empowered to procure *all* supplies whether for War purposes or otherwise. This Memorandum is intended to be a practical guide to indentors, and it is therefore unnecessary to give details of the internal working of the Department of Supply, its relations with other Departments of the Government of India, and the like. *The main point for indentors is that with effect from the 15th December, 1940, orders will be placed not on the Indian Stores Department and the Contracts Directorate but on the Director General concerned.*

3 Supplies may be produced or manufactured directly by Government or may be purchased for Government. The authorities under the Central Government concerned with the production, manufacture, and purchase of supplies, and the approximate scope of their activities are shown in Statement I. Of these authorities, only the two Directors General are under the Department of Supply, the others are, and, in the absence of orders to the contrary, will remain independent of the Department, though working in close touch with it.

4 Subject to the proviso that powers of local purchase are not disturbed in any way, all authorities requiring supplies to be procured *in India*, and competent under the orders applicable to them to take action should place their indents or demands —

(i) in the case of supplies included under entries 3—8 inclusive of Statement I, on the authorities shown in column 1 of that Statement,

(ii) in the case of other supplies, on the Director General concerned.

Statement I gives only a general indication of the work done by the two Directorates General. More detailed lists of the supplies obtainable through them are given in Statements IV and V accompanying this Department's letter No. E-42 (2), dated the 2nd December 1940. A copy of paragraph 3 of that letter, together with copies of these Statements is attached as an Annexure to Statement I.

5 Paragraph 4 above is intended to cover all procurement of supplies *in India*, but requires some amplification in respect of *War supplies to be procured in India*. War supplies may be required (i) for the Defence Services in India or overseas, or (ii) for other overseas indentors. Overseas demands are at present received by various authorities, and no instructions issued by the Central Government are likely to result in their being sent through any regular channels. It is obviously necessary for the authorities of the Defence Services in India to scrutinize and co-ordinate demands for supplies received from Defence Services overseas, some of these demands may require explanation or further enquiry, and many of them relate to articles commonly held in stock. It has accordingly been

decided that demands for supplies for Indian States Forces and Irregular Forces not directly under the Defence Department and demands for supplies from Overseas Commands, Garrisons, and Defence Service authorities shall be received and co-ordinated in the first place by the Defence Service authorities in India, and that all other overseas demands shall be dealt with by the Department of Supply. The broad division of responsibility will be that the Defence Service authorities in India will issue from stock and/or place orders for all supplies of a military nature, (other than raw or semi-manufactured materials), and that the Department of Supply will place orders for raw or semi-manufactured materials. The course of procedure is indicated in greater detail in Statement II.

6 There remains the procurement of supplies *from overseas*. The arrangements are as follows —

- (a) *Supplies other than War supplies* will be obtained by the Department or authority competent to indent in peace time, by direct indent on the Director General, India Store Department, Blackpool, (copy to the appropriate Director General of the Supply Department)
- (b) *War supplies* will be obtained by the Department or authority competent to indent in peace time —
 - (i) by indent on the Director General, India Store Department, Blackpool, through the Secretary of State for India (copy to the appropriate Director General of the Supply Department)
 - (ii) by indent on a Department of His Majesty's Government in the case of special equipments obtainable in this manner (copy to the appropriate Director General of the Supply Department)
 - (iii) by indent on an Overseas Government or authority other than (i) and (ii) (copy to the appropriate Director General of the Supply Department)

As an exception to this general rule, Royal Air Force demands will continue to be placed direct on the Director General, India Store Department, Blackpool, instead of through the Secretary of State for India.

7 All indentors for supplies to be procured in India or from overseas are requested to bear the following points in mind —

- (1) Enquiries must be distinguished from orders. The Department of Supply and its Directorates General will be glad to give advice and to answer enquiries, but cannot procure supplies in advance of a firm order. Letters and telegrams concerning the procurement of supplies should be so worded as to prevent the possibility of misunderstanding.
- (2) A firm order implies the existence of the sanction of competent authority to expenditure on the procurement of the supplies covered by the order. Indentors should see that this sanction actually does exist. The Department of Supply and its Directorates General act not as principals but as agents.

- (3) While it is possible to prescribe the routine procedure suitable to ordinary cases, it is impossible to provide in advance for all contingencies. If a particular demand for supplies raises or is likely to raise important questions of policy it is open to any indenter to pass it to the Department of Supply for advice or disposal.

STATEMENT I

Authorities concerned with the Production, Manufacture and Purchase of Supplies

Serial No	Authority	Scope of activities	Remarks.
1	Director General, Munitions Production	(1) Lethal weapons (2) Ammunition (3) Technical equipments Military (4) Respirators and anti-gas stores (5) Light Railway equipment and materials (6) Engineering stores (7) Rails and fish-plates (8) Track materials (i.e., cast iron, and steel sleepers and ordinary cast iron chairs)	Includes output of Ordnance Factories other than Clothing and Harness and Saddlery Under Department of Supply
2	Director General, Supply	(1) Textiles (2) Leather (3) Timber (4) Wooden sleepers for Railways (5) Petrol Oil and Lubricants (6) Foodstuffs (7) Clothing (8) Chemicals (9) Dyestuffs (10) Miscellaneous stores	
3	Railway Board	(1) Coal and Coke (for railways in India) (2) Rolling stock (i.e., complete locomotives, locomotive boilers, coaching underframes and wagons)	Independent of the Supply Department
N B —Light Railway equipment and materials not included			
4	Q M G	(1) Remounts and animals (2) Dairies and Dairy farms (3) Grass farms	
5	Eng-in-Chief, A H Qr	Barrack furniture	

Serial No	Authority	Scope of activities	Remarks
6	D G, I M S	All medical and veterinary supplies	} Independent of the Supply Department
7	Mathematical Instruments Office	Instru- All survey and mathematical instruments and other scientific equipment supplied by the organization	
8	Controller of Printing and Stationery	All Printing and Stationery Stores	
9	Director General, India Store Dept, Blackpool	Purchase of stores in Blackpool for the Central and Provincial Governments	

NOTE 1 —In addition to the authorities mentioned above, there are certain local purchase agencies dealing, *e g*, with perishable food stuffs required for the Defence Services, Factory supplies, etc

NOTE 2 —Purchases of supplies from overseas are normally effected —

- (a) through the Director General, India Store Department, Blackpool, by direct indent or demand
- (N B —War supplies are at present obtained from this source but enquiries and demands for supplies other than those for the R A F are addressed to the Secretary of State who passes them on), or
- (b) in the case of service equipments of a special kind (*e g*, light tanks, aircraft, escort vessels etc) through the War Office, the Air Ministry, or the Admiralty by the Defence Department, or
- (c) in the case of supplies required from Dominions, Allied, or Neutral Governments, through the appropriate channel by—
 - (i) the Defence Service concerned in the case of Defence Service supplies, and
 - (ii) the Department of Supply in other cases

ANNEXURE TO STATEMENT I

Extract from the Department of Supply letter No E -42 (2), dated the 2nd December 1940

3 *Division of Purchase lists between Calcutta and New Delhi* —Statements IV and V show respectively the supplies to be procured through the Directorate General of Munitions Production at Calcutta and the Directorate General of Supply at New Delhi. All purchases both of civil and military supplies will be made through the appropriate Directorate General. The statements are not exhaustive, a detailed description of all items on the existing purchase lists would make them too bulky for easy use.

All indents should be addressed to the Director General concerned with the word "Indent" clearly written on the envelope, and indentors should note the following points —

- (1) To facilitate the maintenance of statistics by tabulating machines and the internal distribution of indents, separate indent sheets must be submitted for each item. For example, hand

tools and boots should not be entered on the same sheet, but all sizes and types of files should be entered on the same sheet. An indent may consist of any number of sheets bearing the same indent number and only the first or last sheet need be signed by the indenter.

- (ii) Indents will be made out in triplicate and should be marked by the indenter in the top right hand corner "Peace" or "War" and "Original", "Duplicate", or "Triplicate" e.g.

War	Duplicate
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- A "War indent" is an indent for goods required for the Defence Forces or (though this does not affect indentors in India) by any Government for purposes connected with the prosecution of the War.

STATEMENT IV

Supplies to be procured through the Director General, Munitions Production Calcutta

The list below is not to be treated as exhaustive but as indicating, for the guidance of the Indenter, the categories of supplies to be procured through the Directorate General Munitions Production.

Abrasive materials (emery, sand, glass cloth and paper)	Cookers Oil I
Air Conditioning Equipment	Copper rods, plates, tubes, sheets
Alternators	Cotter Pins
Aluminium ware	Cranes, lifts, hoists and winches
Ammeters	Crucibles
Ammunition, All Defence types	Disinfectors and disinfestors
Analysers	Distilling plants
Armoured Vehicle bodies, tracked wheeled	Dredgers
Armour Plating	Drums and tins
Arms and Weapons	Earth shifting machinery
Asbestos and Copper packing rings	Ebonite, rods, tubes and sheets
Auto-trucks	Electric Batteries and Cells I
Beacons	Electric generating plant I
Bearings, ball and roller	Electric heaters and wax heaters
Bedsteads and charpoys iron I	Electric insulators and insulating materials
Belting driving, all kinds	Electric Lamps.
Benzol	Electric light fittings
Bitumen Boilers	Electric measuring and testing instruments
Blooms and Billets	Electric motors
Boilers and fittings	Electric Plant and Equipment
Bolts and Nuts	Electric wire and cable
Boring Plant I	Electrodes
Carbon Brushes	Elevating trucks
Carriage Body fittings (Railway) made of nasul	Engines oil and steam
Carriage and Wagon underframes and components and iron for machinery or rolling stock	Expanded metal
Casks, steel	Fencing
Chairs, railway track	Filtration plant
Coal	Fire bricks and fire clay
Coke I	Fire engines and tenders.
Concrete Mixers	Fire extinguishers and refills
Containers Water (Metal)	Fire hose couplings
	Fire hydrants.
	Fire pumps
	Floodlights
	Gas plants

Gauges all kinds (Pressure, vacuum, glass and measurement)	Ship Building
Grinding wheels	Signalling and interlocking materials
Guns and Gun Carriages	Springs
Helmets steel	Steel Furniture racks, almirahts, etc
Horse-shoes	Steel, all kinds
Hydraulic plant and fittings	Tanks and Troughs metal all kinds
Jacks and Traversers	Telegraph equipments
Lamps and lanterns all kinds.	Telephones
Lightening arrestors	Tin plates, all kinds
Line equipment (power house and transmission)	Tin ware, all kinds
Locomotives Diesel electric, and steam and components, and fittings	Toluene
Machinery and Plant	Tools, all kinds hand, machine, track and workshop
Metals ferrous, non-ferrous and alloys	Trolleys.
Mica	Tubing metallic.
Munitions	Turbines steam and hydraulic
Nails and tacks all kinds	Vacuum brake fittings
Packing and jointing materials (excluding Asbestos and Leather)	Vacuum exhausters and cleaners.
Permanent way materials	Vulcanite rods, tubes and sheets
Pickets angle iron.	Wagons components and fittings
Pig iron	Wagons tipping
Pipes, specials, and fittings all kinds	Washers
Poles steel clamps and fittings	Washing plants
Refrigerating plants.	Water softening plant
Respirators anti-gas	Water supply plant
Rivets	Weigh bridges, weighing machines, and weighing scales.
Road making machinery	Welding equipment
Screws, all kinds.	Wireless plant and equipment
Screw couplings and couplers	Wire, wire products, rope and cables, all kinds
Sheets galvanized plain, corrugated and ridged.	Workshop machinery, equipment and plant.
	Wrought iron, all kinds
	X-ray apparatus.

STATEMENT V

*Supplies to be purchased through the Directorate General of Supply,
New Delhi*

The list below is not to be treated as exhaustive but as indicating for the guidance of the Indentor the categories and supplies to be procured through the Directorate General of Supply

Acids	Camp furniture
Asbestos goods, excluding pipes	Candles
Amenities and sports gear for troops	Canvas all kinds
Badges	Carriage body fittings (Railway)
Bamboos	Carts hand
Baths	Cement
Bicycles, accessories and parts	Chaguls
Blankets	Chemicals
Blasting powder (Trade varieties)	Chests and safes
Bleaching powder.	Clocks and watches
Boxes ammunition	Clothing and all components
Boxes, Shooks, etc	Coconut shell burnt
Brooms	Cooking ranges
Brushes (All kinds)	Coir and coir products
Buckets	Combs curry
Buckles	Cotton waste
Buttons	Covers waterproof
Camouflage nets and accessories	Crockery

Cutlery and plate.

Dairy requisites

Detonators (Trade varieties).

Disinfectants

Distempers

Door, windows, and fittings.

Drawing office equipment

Dubbin

Durries

Dyes

Earthenware

Electrolytes

Electroplating materials

Enamels

Enamel ware

Explosives (Trade varieties).

Eyelets

Fertilizers

Fibre building boards

Firewood

Foodstuffs for men and animals

Footwear and accessories all kinds

Fuze (Trade varieties)

Gas cylinders

Gases (Oxygen, Hydrogen, Acetylene,
etc)

Glass, sheet and plate

Glass ware.

Glue

Glycerine

Goggles and spectacles

Grain bags

Graphite

Ground sheets

Handcuffs and shackles

Harness, Saddlery, and all components

Headwear (except steel helmets)

Hides

Hose piping and accessories

Hosiery all kinds

Jute and jute products

Kettles

Kerosene

Knives, and handknives all kinds

Laboratory apparatus and equipment

Lacquers

Leather and leather products

Locks and padlocks

Motor cycles, accessories and parts

Motor Vehicles, accessories and parts.

Mosquito netting

Musical instruments.

Naphthalene

Oil fish.

Oil fuel

Oil Lubricating

Oil mineral.

Oil vegetable

Optical instruments

Paints all kinds

Paint removers

Paper all kinds except stationery

Petroleum products.

Photographic stores.

Pigments

Polishes boot and metal

Postal bags (Jute, flax, leather, etc).

Putty

Razors and blades

Road dressings

Roofing materials (other than corrugated
iron sheeting and steel)

Rosin

Rubber articles of all kinds except anti-gas
respirators.

Rugs for animals.

Rust solvent and anti-rust solution

Sandbags

Sanitary ware

Scales and weights light type

Scientific instruments

Sewing machines and accessories

Shellac

Soaps

Spirits denatured

Survey instruments

Tallow

Tanning materials

Tapes and webbing

Tear gas equipment

Tents, and all tentage components.

Tetra Ethyl Lead.

Textiles

Threads sewing

Tiles glazed

Timber.

STATEMENT II

Procurement in India of War Supplies

Source of demand	Authority to which demand (or in the case of multiple demands extract thereof) should be passed	Action required
Defence Services in India including Indian State Forces and Irregular Forces not under Defence Department, Overseas	(1) M G O for all munitions and articles which are an ordnance issue	(a) General scrutiny
Defence authorities (including Defence Departments)	(2) E-in C for all engineer stores	(b) Consideration of possibility of meeting from stock
	(3) Q M G for Foodstuffs, P O L and animals	(c) To the extent to which (b) is not possible placing of order in accordance with Statements I and Annexure thereto
	(4) A O C for all air stores other than those included above	N B —Demands for raw and semi-manufactured materials should ordinarily be passed to Directorate General concerned immediately after stage (a)
	(5) F O C., R I N, for all Naval demands other than those included above	
	(6) D G, I M S, for all medical stores	
2 Overseas Governments and authorities other than those in (1) above	Department of Supply	(a) General scrutiny. (b) Placing of order in accordance with Statements I and Annexures thereto N B —Demands for supplies of a military nature should ordinarily be passed to the Defence Service authority concerned immediately after stage (a)

Serial No. 137.

No. 21-W. R. I./40, dated the 14th December, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Amendment to the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules 1940.

No 21-W R I /40, dated the 14th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No IX of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules, 1940, namely —

In sub-rule (1) of rule 6 of the said rules, after the figures "1940", the words and figures "or the quarter ending on the 31st March, 1941," shall be inserted

Serial No 138.

No 22-W. R. I./40, dated the 14th December, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

*Amendment to Notification No 15-W R I /40, dated the 1st October,
1940 -*

No 22-W R I /40, dated the 14th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 3 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No IX of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 15-W R I /40 dated the 1st October 1940 namely —

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification after item 53, the following item shall be inserted —

“54 Gold sovereigns and half sovereigns ”

Serial No. 139.

Press Communiqué, dated the 16th December, 1940

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

*Establishment of Aircraft, Automobile and Ship building industries in
India*

Press Communiqué, dated the 16th December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department --

Considerable public interest has been aroused in the progress of various schemes relating to the establishment in India of industries for the manufacture of aircraft, for ship-building and for the manufacture of automobiles

As regards the first of these, the manufacture of aircraft it may be said at once that the Government of India have been most actively interested in a scheme for establishing an aircraft factory in India with American technical assistance. They have used all means open to them to assist in obtaining the necessary plant and raw material from America, when it cannot be obtained in this country, and they have given such assistance as was needed to secure a suitable site for the factory in India. The Government of India have now entered into a contract under which

they will buy aircraft to be produced in India by a company to be formed under the auspices of the promoters of the scheme

The Government of India have also been very sympathetic to the scheme for establishing a shipbuilding yard, a site for which has been finally decided upon at Vizagapatam. Land has been leased to the promoters for the purpose in the Port Area and they have actually taken possession with a view to starting construction of the shipbuilding yard. There are considerable difficulties in starting a shipbuilding project in time of war such as procuring the necessary ship's engines which cannot be constructed in India and securing steel for the ship's hulls. The Government of India have used their good offices with His Majesty's Government to obtain the necessary assistance from the United Kingdom, so far as the urgent needs of the war permit the United Kingdom to furnish assistance and will continue to do all in their power to help in overcoming difficulties.

The Government of India share the public's desire to see the manufacture of automobiles established in India, and they are willing to do all that is practicable to assist this development. It will, however, be recognized that there are difficulties of a special nature in connection with the automobile industry, difficulties connected as much with the number of vehicles used in the country as with the tastes and prejudices of the public. As is well known, there are already several assembly plants in this country and Government assistance can only be justified for an enterprise which deals with the manufacture as distinct from the assembly of automobiles. It would be contrary to the Government's general policy themselves to undertake this manufacture and it must therefore be left to private enterprise. The only private scheme which has been put before Government contemplates the collaboration of Indian interests and American manufacturers in a plan which is confined to the assembly of imported parts in the first instance and later to partial manufacture relying largely upon the use of imported semi-manufactured parts. The wisdom of proceeding by stages is fully appreciated but the stages so far envisaged by the promoters will leave India still dependent upon foreign countries for essential supplies and the Government have had to bear this in mind when considering the proposition in the light of certain peculiar difficulties of the moment connected with the release of dollar exchange, the acquisition of machinery and other material and the availability of skilled labour. The conclusion is that so long as these difficulties remain, the Government would only feel justified in giving active support to the scheme in its present phase if it could be shown that its operation would constitute a direct and immediate measure of assistance to India's war effort, but after a careful examination of the position they have been forced to the conclusion that this would not be the case. The Military Authorities have at present adequate arrangements for the supply of all the vehicles of the special types that they require and must oppose the introduction of new types of vehicles into the service because to do so would add a serious complication to the already difficult problem of maintaining a chain of spare parts and major units from the base depots to the fighting line. At the same time, the urgent demands of their ordnance factories give particular importance, in their eyes, to the problems connected with supplies of machinery and the recruitment of skilled labour to which reference has been made. These observations apply to the particular scheme which has been recently placed before the Government in connection with the

establishment of an automobile industry and Government remain fully prepared to consider any scheme which gives a reasonable hope for the establishment of a manufacturing industry and avoids the difficulties to which reference has been made

Serial No 140.

Press Communiqué, dated the 17th December, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Manufacture of Aircraft in India

Press Communiqué, dated the 17th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply —

The Government of India have entered into a contract for the purchase of military aircraft to be produced by an Indian Company

The Company when formed will establish an aircraft factory with the aid of American experts. This is a new Indian enterprise which has been under consideration for some months, the delay in concluding the contract was due to difficulty in securing the release of the necessary material

Serial No 141.

Press Communiqué, dated the 18th December, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

United Kingdom Air Mail Routes

Press Communiqué, dated the 18th December 1940, issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs —

At present air mails to the United Kingdom may be sent by the air-surface route either *via* Durban or *via* Hong Kong and New York

In addition to the above, arrangements have now been made to send air mails to the United Kingdom by two more routes *viz*, (1) *via* Auckland (New Zealand) San Francisco (U S A) and Portugal by utilising the Pan American Auckland-San Francisco air service in combination with the Trans-Atlantic and British Overseas Airways' Portugal-U K air mail services and (2) *via* Rangoon, Chungking (China), Hong Kong, U S A, and Portugal by utilising the Chinese service operating between Rangoon and Hong Kong in combination with the Trans-Pacific, Trans-Atlantic, and British Overseas Airways Portugal-U K air mail services

Auckland-San Francisco service

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Serial No. 142.

No. F. 44 (4)-R. II/40, dated the 19th December, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Grain compensation allowance in Orissa

No F-44 (4)-R -II/40, dated the 19th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department —

The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the question of affording relief to low paid Government servants in the event of a substantial rise in the cost of living in the circumstances created by the war and has decided to apply to Central Government servants employed in Orissa, excepting Railway employees whose special case is under separate enquiry, the provisions of the scheme of grain compensation allowance published with the Government of Orissa, Finance Department, Resolution No 11279-F, dated the 21st November, 1940

Serial No. 143.

Press Communiqué, dated the 19th December, 1940

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Control of freight and fares of ships registered in India

Press Communiqué, dated the 19th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

The Government of India have noticed in the Press statements that the policy which is being followed by them regarding the control of Indian registered shipping is discriminatory against ships registered in India and in direct contrast with the treatment accorded by His Majesty's Government to shipping registered in the United Kingdom. These statements show complete misunderstanding of the position. A further statement has recently been made that the notifications issued by the Government of India in September controlling freights and movements of Indian registered ships were directed against Indian national ships and did not restrict ships of a certain line which are registered in India but controlled by British interests. This statement is not correct as the notifications applied equally to all ships registered in India.

2 In view of these statements the Government of India consider it advisable to explain the position regarding the extent of control under which British and Indian shipping operate.

3 All ships registered in the United Kingdom, which are operating on the coast and between India and other countries, have been requisitioned by His Majesty's Government. The terms of requisition provide that such ships, though they are managed by their owners, shall be under the complete control of His Majesty's Government. The owners receive a monthly rate of hire to cover the use of their ships and the cost of running them. Receipts of all voyages are for the credit of Government and any increase of freight does not in any way benefit the owners as receipts are

purely a Government concern. Many of the ships so requisitioned have been employed continuously on defence, and other priority requirements, and the operations of the whole fleet can be so co-ordinated and controlled that other ships are readily available for those purposes if required. Except when such ships are required for defence and priority requirements, such control does not necessitate taking the ships off their ordinary trades, and in fact it is the intention that so far as possible ships not required for other purposes should operate on their ordinary trades, but even when so occupied their voyages and destinations are under Government control and all profits of such voyages go to Government.

4 It would have been possible for the Government of India to have requisitioned in a similar manner all ships over a certain tonnage registered in British India. But after consultation with shipowners in a conference held in Simla in June 1940 (at which Indian shipowners operating on the coast strongly opposed the adoption of any such policy) and careful consideration of all relevant circumstances, the Government of India decided that it was then unnecessary to impose on shipowners so extensive a measure of control. It was recognized, however, that Indian registered ships must take their share in meeting urgent defence requirements, and that for this purpose it would be necessary to requisition ships on the Indian Register. The Government of India, therefore, decided that a policy of requisitioning only such ships as were necessary for defence purposes or urgent priority requirements would meet the needs of the situation and that it was unnecessary to resort to the more stringent control involved in general requisitioning.

5 A necessary corollary to the adoption of this policy of less stringent control was that adequate steps must be taken to ensure that owners of Indian registered ships should not take advantage of any possible shortage of shipping to raise freights unreasonably on their normal routes to the serious detriment of trade by those routes. Nor could the system of requisitioning ships on the Indian Register as and when necessary be worked if ships could be removed from their normal routes and chartered for special voyages outside these routes without the knowledge or consent of the Government of India. It was therefore explained by the Government of India at the Conference held last June that such control of freights and voyages was necessary and the necessity for this control was fully recognised. The notifications issued in September by the Government of India were merely for the purpose of giving statutory effect to that control. It was, however, found that the notification restricting freights to those charged on June 1st resulted in hardship, as there had been increases in expenses since those rates were fixed, and that notification was therefore withdrawn before it had become operative. The only control notification now in force is that prohibiting Indian registered ships from voyaging outside their ordinary trades without the consent of the Government of India though the issue of a further notification controlling freights is under consideration.

6 It will be clear from the above outline that the policy adopted by the Government of India so far from being discriminatory against Indian registered ships, gives them more favourable conditions of working than those under which British registered ships operate, and that such control as has been imposed, is necessary in order to ensure the best utilisation of Indian registered shipping during the war emergency.

Serial No. 144.

No. 23-W. R. I /40, dated the 21st December, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Further amendment to the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules, 1940

No 23-W R I /40, dated the 21st December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No IX of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules, 1940, namely —

In the said Rules—

(1) In rule 7, for the words "The amount" the words and figures "Except as provided in rule 12, the amount" shall be substituted

(2) To rule 12, the following proviso shall be added, namely —

"Provided that if the amount of the deficiency be less than eight annas in the case of a policy issued for a period not exceeding one month, or less than one rupee in the case of a policy issued for a period exceeding a month, and is on account of bank charges or money order commission, the premium payable on such further application shall be ten times the amount of such deficiency"

Serial No. 145.

Press Note, dated the 26th December, 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Indo-Burma Trade Talks

Press Note, dated the 26th December, 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

The Indo-Burma Trade Regulations Order will expire on March 31, 1941, in pursuance of notice duly given by the Government of Burma. The Government of India have now before them the general outline of the Burma proposals for a Trade Agreement to take the place of the Order and propose to proceed to the stage of negotiations about the middle of February.

For this purpose, they have decided to appoint a body of Non-official Advisers constituted as follows: two representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, two representatives of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, one representative of the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, and one representative of the Millowners'

Association, Ahmedabad The choice of their representatives is being left to these organizations

With these Advisers will be associated, for the special purpose of discussing the subject of imports of Burma rice, a person to be nominated by the Government of Madras and one to be nominated by the Government of Bengal

The Non-official Advisers will meet the Hon'ble Commerce Member and officers of the Government of India on January 20, 1941 at New Delhi

Serial No 146.

No. 24-W. R. I./40, dated the 28th December, 1940

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Further amendment to the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules, 1910

No 24-W R I /40, dated the 28th December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No IX of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that with effect from the 1st January 1941, the following further amendment shall be made in the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules, 1940, namely —

To the Conditions set forth in the Second Schedule to the said Rules, the following Condition shall be added, namely —

“12 The liability of the Governor General under the policy shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum thereby insured and accordingly after the happening of any loss or damage the said sum shall be deemed to be reduced by the amount of that loss or damage ”

Serial No. 147.

No. 25-W. R. I./40, dated the 28th December, 1940

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

List of Recognised Loss Assessors

No 25-W R I /40, dated the 28th December 1940, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 15 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules, 1940, the Central Government is pleased to issue the following List of Recognized Loss Assessors —

List of Recognised Loss Assessors

- 1 Messrs Sinclair Murray and Company Limited, Calcutta
- 2 Messrs Landale and Clark, Limited, Calcutta
- 3 Lala Hukam Chand, Lahore

- 4 Mr C N Reed of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, Madras
- 5 Mr Y Devanesan of Messrs Devanesan and Sons, Madras
- 6 Mr Ian Cumming of Messrs Vernon and Company, Madras
- 7 Mr S G Harrison of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Madras
- 8 Mr A S Killick of the Madras Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance Associations, Madras
- 9 Mr E F G Hunter of Messrs Binny and Company, Limited, Madras
- 10 Mr C P Mehta, Fire Loss Assessor, Bombay
- 11 Mr Padamsey Premchand Shah, Bombay
- 12 Messrs Merwanji Bana and Company, Bombay
- 13 Messrs Gannon Dunkerley and Company, Bombay
- 14 Mr S Sunder c/o Bugg Brothers and Company, Bombay
- 15 Mr Mangalal R Parekh, c/o Ratilal and Company, Bombay No 2
- 16 Messrs Master, Sathe and Bhuta, Architects and Surveyors, Bombay
- 17 Messrs Ericson and Richards, Bombay
- 18 Messrs Gill and Company, Bombay
- 19 Mr M P Goshai, Fort, Bombay
- 20 Messrs Metcalfe and Hodgkinson, Marine Surveyors, Bombay
- 21 Messrs Shapoorjee N Chandabhoy and Company, Bombay
- 22 Messrs Diennon and Company, Bombay
- 23 Mr R B Fanclough, M C, Messrs Anglo-Thai Corporation Limited, Karachi
- 24 Mr G J Karaka, Ahmedabad
- 25 Messrs E E Hardcastle and Company, Limited, Marine Surveyors, Bombay

Serial No. 148.

Communiqué No. F. 22/5/41-Pub., dated the 18th January 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Mails for Japan and Manchoukouo Through carriage by Air

Communiqué No F-22/5/41-Pub, dated the 18th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Post and Telegraph Department —

In future all mails may be despatched from India to destinations in Japan and Manchoukouo for carriage all the way by air. An mail for these countries will be despatched by the eastbound British Overseas Airways' service to Bangkok and from there by the Thailand-Japan-Manchoukouo air mail service to destination. Mails are expected to take about a week to reach Japan.

At present all mails for Japan and Manchoukouo are sent by air from India to Singapore and thence by surface route to destination

The air mail fee, in addition to the ordinary postage, is Rs 1-8-0 per half ounce for letters and packets for Japan (10 annas for postcards inclusive of postage) and Rs 1-11-0 for letters and packets for Manchoukouo (11 annas for postcards inclusive of postage). Letters should be super-scribed India-Thailand-Japan or India-Thailand-Manchoukouo, as the case may be

Serial No. 149.

No. 49-T. W. (55)/40, dated the 18th January, 1941

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

The exercise of powers under the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940, in the province of Madras

No 49-T W -(55)/40, dated the 18th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No IX of 1940) the Central Government has been pleased to authorise Khan Bahadur M Kazem Ali Ansari Saheb Bahadur, B A, to exercise in the Province of Madras the powers under the said section with effect from the 11th January 1941

Serial No. 150.

No. 49-T. W (56)/40, dated the 18th January, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

The exercise of powers under the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940, in the province of Bombay

No 49-T W (56)/40, dated the 18th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No IX of 1940), the Central Government has been pleased to authorise Mr M S Javakar, M A, C I E, to exercise in the Province of Bombay the powers under the said section with effect from the 6th January 1941

Serial No. 151

No. 49-T. W. (58)/40, dated the 18th January, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

The exercise of powers under the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940, in the United Provinces

No 49-T W (58)/40, dated the 18th January 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No IX of 1940), the Central Government has

been pleased to authorise S Jafar Hasan Zaidi to exercise in the United Provinces the powers under the said section with effect from the 11th January 1941

Serial No 152

No. 49-T W (59)/40, dated the 18th January, 1941

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

The exercise of powers under the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940, in the Bihar and Orissa.

No 49-T W (59)/40, dated the 18th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No IX of 1940), the Central Government has been pleased to authorise Rai Sahib Pushkar Thakur, B A, to exercise in Bihar and Orissa the powers under the said section with effect from the 4th January 1941

Serial No 153.

No. 49-T W. (60)/40, dated the 18th January, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

The exercise of powers under the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940, in the Central Provinces and Berar

No 49-T W (60)/40, dated the 18th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No IX of 1940), the Central Government has been pleased to authorise Mr K N Dave, to exercise in the Central Provinces and Berar, the powers under the said section, with effect from the 11th January 1941

Serial No. 154.

No. 49-T W. (61)/40, dated the 18th January, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

The exercise of powers under the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940, in the Punjab

No 49-T W (61)/40 dated the 18th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No IX of 1940), the Central Government has been pleased to authorise Khan Bahadur Muza Abdul Rab to exercise in the Punjab the powers under the said section with effect from the 8th January 1941

Serial No 155.

No. 49-T. W. (63)/40, dated the 18th January, 1941

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

*The exercise of powers under the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance,
1940, in Sind*

No 49-T W (63)/40, dated the 18th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No IX of 1940), the Central Government has been pleased to authorise Khan Bahadur N A Nana Ghulamally to exercise in Sind the powers under the said section with effect from the 8th January 1941

Serial No. 156.

No. 49-T W. (64)/40, dated the 18th January, 1941

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

*The exercise of powers under the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance,
1940, in the North-West Frontier Province*

No 49-T W (64)/40, dated the 18th January, 1941 issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No IX of 1940), the Central Government has been pleased to authorise Khan Sahib Fazle Mahmood Khan to exercise in the North-West Frontier Province the powers under the said section with effect from the 13th January 1941

Serial No 157.

Press Note, dated the 24th January, 1941

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT
FREIGHTS, PATENTS & DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Provincial Advisory Committee for War Supplies, Bombay

Press Note, dated the 24th January 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department —

Consequent upon the Controller of Supplies Bombay having been appointed as the Head of the Supply Organization in his Circle, the Controller of Purchase, Indian Stores Department Bombay, has ceased to be a member of the Provincial Advisory Committee for War Supplies Bombay

Serial No. 158.

No. 110-Ind. (16)/40, dated the 25th January, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS & DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Fact Finding Committee (Handloom & Mills)

No 110-Ind (16)/40, dated the 25th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

The problem of safeguarding the position of the handloom industry and, at the same time, reconciling the conflicting interests of the handloom and the mill industries has been under the consideration of the Government of India for the last few years and has been raised more than once at the Industries Conferences. At a recent Handloom Conference held at New Delhi, on the 6th and 7th December 1940 the representatives of certain Provincial Governments, the Mill and the handloom industries, who attended the Conference were unanimous in recommending that a Fact-Finding Committee (Handloom and Mills) should be constituted immediately to investigate certain facts relating to the handloom and mill industries. This recommendation was placed before the Twelfth Industries Conference held at Lucknow on the 16th and 17th December 1940 which fully endorsed it. It has accordingly been decided to constitute a Fact-Finding Committee with effect from the 15th January 1941, consisting of —

Chairman

Dr P J Thomas, M A, B Litt, D Phil (Oxon), Professor of Economics, University of Madras

Member

Rai Bahadur Hrishikesh Mookherjee, A M C T (Manchester), Custom House, Calcutta

Secretary

Mr B P Adarkar, M A (Cantab), Reader in Economics, University of Allahabad

The headquarters of the Committee will be at New Delhi. The terms of reference of the Committee will be as follows —

- (1) To make a survey, with the assistance of Provincial and State Governments, of the extent of the handloom industry in each province and of the kinds of handloom products produced and the number of persons engaged in the industry,
- (2) To make a report on the marketing organisations both for the purchase of yarn by the handloom weavers and for the sale of the handloom products,
- (3) To compare the nature of the products of the handloom industry in each area surveyed with the corresponding mill products and to find the nature of the competition between the two,
- (4) To investigate the kinds of yarn used in the handloom industry and types of production for which different kinds of yarn are used, and

- (5) In particular, to investigate how far an enactment prohibiting the mills from using yarns of low counts would help the handloom industry in maintaining its production

ORDER—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to all Provincial Governments, all Chief Commissioners the several Departments of the Government of India (including Financial Adviser, Military Finance and Financial Adviser, Communications) the Political Department, the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Viceroy, all heads of Departments and officers subordinate to the Department of Commerce, the Auditor General, Accountant General, Central Revenues and the High Commissioner for India

Serial No 159.

Press Communiqué, dated the 26th January, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT
FREIGHTS, PATENTS & DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Eastern Group Supply Council

Press Communiqué, dated the 26th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India—P S V Department —

The following announcement has been issued by His Majesty's Government —

"The Conference on supply arrangements east of Suez which was convened by the Viceroy of India in October last recommended that, with a view to co-ordination of arrangements for production and supply of munitions and stores in various Empire countries in South and East Africa, Asia, and the South Pacific area, an Eastern Group Supply Council should be set up with representatives of H M G in the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and the Government of India

This recommendation has been accepted by the Governments concerned and H M G in the United Kingdom have appointed Sir Archibald Carter K C B, K C I E, late Permanent Secretary to the Board of Admiralty, to be their representative on the Eastern Group Supply Conference. In accordance with the recommendations of the Conference, Sir Archibald Carter, as United Kingdom representative, will be the Chairman of the Council "

Serial No. 160.

No. T. R. 3, dated the 27th January, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS & DESIGNS, ETC ETC

*National Service Labour Tribunal (Punjab & N-W F Province)
re-constituted*

No T R -3, dated the 27th January, 1941 issued by the Government of India in the Department of Labour —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940 (No II of 1940) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of

Labour, No T R -3 (5) dated the 14th September 1940, the Central Government is pleased to re-constitute at Lahore the National Service Labour Tribunal for the Province of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province as shown hereunder—

- 1 Mr J Slattery, O B E , I P (Retired), Chairman, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province Joint Public Service Commission, Lahore—Chairman,
- 2 Technical Recruiting Officer, Northern Area, Lahore (*ex-officio*), —Member, and
- 3 The Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, North Western Railway, Lahore (*ex-officio*)—Member

Serial No 161.

Press Communique, dated the 29th January, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS & DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Mechanically propelled load-carrying vehicles to be purchased from the public

Press Communique, dated the 29th January, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Department —

The large number of military vehicles, now being received at an increasing rate for the rapidly expanding mechanised army, intensifies the need for fully trained drivers. The provision of these drivers is of vital importance to the efficiency and preparedness of the army as a whole.

The training of drivers, both in Schools and in Units has been and continues to be expanded, but the problem has been seriously complicated by the proportionately growing shortage of load-carrying vehicles available for training purposes. To meet this urgent need, the Government of India consulted Provincial Governments who have readily agreed to co-operate in procuring for the army load-carrying vehicles in the numbers required. The proportion of the total to be acquired in each Province will be carefully related to provincial resources.

By a Gazette notification, dated January 25, 1941, powers under Rule 83 of the Defence of India Rules have been delegated to enable Provincial Governments to purchase outright from members of the public the types of vehicles required.

For reasons of maintenance, and in order that drivers should be trained on vehicles similar to those they will use on service, it is necessary to acquire certain definite types, these have been specified. Wherever possible voluntary sale, at a price allowing a generous margin on the full

*No 142 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (4) of section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the powers conferred on it by rule 83 of the Defence of India Rules shall, in respect of mechanically propelled vehicles, be exercisable also by the Provincial Governments of Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar, Sind and the Chief Commissioner, Delhi

market value of the vehicle, will be sought. Compulsory purchase is provided for only where the required vehicles are not forthcoming on a voluntary basis.

In order to ease any hardship which may arise from the application of this measure, District Commanders have been empowered to arrange for recruiting to the army any drivers put out of work, if they should wish to join up and are regarded as suitable.

Serial No. 162.

No. 484-O. R./40, dated the 1st February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS & DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Stopping of vessels Amendment to Defence of India Rules

No 484-O R /40, dated the 1st February 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Defence of India Rules namely —

For rule 69 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely —

69 "*Stopping of vessels* —(1) The Central Government, if it appears to it to be necessary or expedient so to do in the interests of the defence of British India, the public safety or the efficient prosecution of war, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, may by order direct—

(a) as regards any class of vessels in British India, that no vessel of that class shall leave any port or place in British India at which it may be, or

(b) as regards any particular vessel at any port or place in British India, that that vessel shall not leave that port or place, except with permission granted by such authority as may be specified in the order

(2) If any vessel leaves or attempts to leave any port or place in contravention of an order made under sub-rule (1), the master of the vessel shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine "

Serial No 163

No. 484-O. R./1/40, dated the 1st February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS & DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Exercise of powers under rule 60 of the Defence of India Rules

No 484-O R /1/40, dated the 1st February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), and in supersession of

the notification of the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department, No 270-O R /39, dated the 9th November 1939 the Central Government is pleased to direct that the powers conferred on it by rule 69 of the Defence of India Rules shall be exercisable also by the Naval Officer-in-Charge at the ports of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin and Karachi the Deputy Administrative Officer and Traffic Manager, Vizagapatnam, and the Nautical Surveyor, Chittagong, within the limits of their respective ports

Serial No. 164.

No. 148-Ind. (63)/40, dated the 1st February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS & DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Industrial Research Utilization Committee set up

No 148-Ind (63)/40, dated the 1st February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In their Resolution No 148-S & I (1)/40, dated the 27th April 1940, the Government of India announced the constitution and functions of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. The functions of the Board are to advise the Government of India as to the lines on which research should be conducted and the channels into which it should be guided in order best to serve the object of ensuring the co-ordinated development of Indian industries, particularly of those the importance and possibilities of which have been prominently brought into the foreground as a result of the conditions created by the war.

2 Valuable results of research schemes instituted at the instance of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research or conducted at the Central Government's laboratories at Alipore, Calcutta, have already been achieved and the possibility of their industrial utilization proved to the satisfaction of the Board. The time has now come to decide how best these results can be utilized in practice. The Government of India have come to the conclusion that they should take the advice, in this connection, of a Committee of non-officials to be called the Industrial Research Utilization Committee. The Committee will be presided over by the Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A Ramaswami Mudaliar, Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council in charge of the Departments of Commerce and Labour. Its members will be —

- (1) Sri Shri Ram, New Delhi
- (2) Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Bombay
- (3) Sir Homi Mody, K B E , M L A (Central),
Bombay
- (4) Sri Sultan Ahmad, D L Bar-at-Law,
Patna
- (5) Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Esquire, Ahmedabad
- (6) P F S Warren Esquire, B A (Central),
A M I C E , M I E (Ind), Calcutta
- (7) Dr Narendranath Law, M A , B L ,
P R S , Ph D , Calcutta

Ex-officio as Members of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research

- (8) The Honourable Mr J H S Richardson, Calcutta
- (9) Sir Frederick James, M L A (Central), Madras
- (10) The Honourable Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Bombay
- (11) Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Cawnpore
- (12) Khan Bahadur Sir Sayed Maratab Ali Shah, C B E , Lahore.
- (13) Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, M L A (Central), Calcutta
- (14) Diwan Bahadur C S Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar, Coimbatore.
- (15) Nalin Ranjan Sarkar, Esquire, Calcutta
- (16) F Stones, Esquire, O B E , M L C , Bombay
- (17) Dr Sir Santi Swarup Bhatnagar O B E , D Sc , F Inst P ,
F I C , Director of Scientific and Industrial Research,
Calcutta —Co-opted as a Member

Secretary

Mr T S Pillay, O B E , M A , B L , General Secretary of the
Board of Scientific and Industrial Research

Those members who are not such *ex-officio*, as Members of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, will hold office for one year in the first instance

The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, and the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research will not be members but will attend the meetings of the Committee on request

3 The functions of the Committee will be to advise the Central Government on—

- (i) the selection of the particular industrial concern or concerns to which the results of research schemes should be made available for utilization,
- (ii) the terms and conditions, including the question of payment for royalties, etc , on which this can be done,
- (iii) the question of the division of the royalties on patent rights, which will vest in the Central Government, as between the Central Government on the one hand, and, on the other, the Provincial Governments, institutions, and scientists responsible for the research, and as among the scientists themselves; and
- (iv) generally, the best methods whereby the industrial development of the research can be undertaken and an equitable arrangement made for securing that the services of the scientists concerned are adequately rewarded. The Central Government will be the final authority to decide how the results of research schemes placed before the Industrial Research Utilization Committee will be utilized and by whom and on all other matters on which the advice of the Committee is sought

4 The meetings of the Committee will be held at such places and at such times as the Chairman may direct

Serial No. 165.

Press Note, dated the 7th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS & DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Appointment of Electrical Commissioner with the Government of India

Press Note, dated the 7th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply —

An efficient and adequate supply of electrical energy is essential to War production, and the Ministry of Supply Mission to India have recommended to the Government of India the appointment of an Electrical Commissioner, whose duty it will be to ensure that the efficiency of the Electric Supply undertakings in India is maintained during the War, and that Ordnance Factories and other factories engaged on important War work have their electrical systems so arranged as to be reliable and secure, and also receive the supplies of energy that they require

The Government of India have accepted this recommendation, and have created a post of Electrical Commissioner with the Government of India to which they have appointed Mr. H. M. Mathews. The office of the Electrical Commissioner has been established with that of the Director General of Munitions Production at 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta. Certain statutory powers under the Defence of India Rules are being conferred upon the Electrical Commissioner, who will, it is hoped, shortly get into touch with important Electric Supply undertakings in connection with his work

Serial No. 166

Press Communiqué, dated the 7th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS & DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Movement of Indian Registered Ships, Government Policy of Control

Press Communiqué, dated the 7th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

On September 19th, 1940, the Government of India issued a notification^{*} restricting the movements of Indian registered ships to their existing trades so as to ensure that such ships would not be sent on voyages to ports other than those with which they ordinarily traded. Some doubt has, however, been expressed in certain quarters whether the notification actually so restricts the movements of those ships on the Indian Register which used to trade between the ports in India and on the Red Sea.

The original notification was designed to cover all Indian registered ships including those which used to trade between the ports in India and on the Red Sea and an amendment is being issued which will clarify Government's intention in this connection

* See Fifth Series, Serial No. 111

Serial No. 167.

No. 35, dated the 8th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT
FREIGHTS, PATENTS & DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

*Generation or Supply of Electrical Energy Exercise of powers under
rules 81 and 83 of the Defence of India Rules*

No 35, dated the 8th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct —

- (1) that the powers conferred on it by clauses (c), (d), (e) and (f) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules shall, in respect of any undertaking in which electrical energy is used or which is engaged in the generation or supply of electrical energy, be exercisable also by the Electrical Commissioner with the Government of India,
- (2) that the powers conferred on it by sub-rule (1) of rule 83 of the said Rules shall, in respect of any article or thing in the possession of any undertaking engaged in the generation or supply of electrical energy, be exercisable also by the said Electrical Commissioner

Serial No. 168.

No. 110-Ind. (16)/40, dated the 8th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS & DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Corrigendum to No 110-Ind (16)/40, dated the 25th January, 1941

No 110-Ind (16)/40, dated the 8th February 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In the Resolution of the Government of India Department of Commerce, No 110-Ind (16)/40, dated the 25th January 1941, published on pages 128 and 129 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 25th January 1941,

for “(1) To make a survey, with the assistance of Provincial and State Governments, of the extent of the handloom industry in each province and of the kinds of handloom products produced and the number of persons engaged in the industry,”

Substitute “(1) To make a survey, with the assistance of Provincial and State Governments, of the extent of the handloom industry in each province and State and of the kinds of handloom products produced and the number of persons engaged in the industry,”

Serial No. 169.

No. 1-W. R. I./41, dated the 8th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT
FREIGHTS, PATENTS & DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Goods not deemed to be insurable under the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940

No 1-W R I /41, dated the 8th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 3 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No IX of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 15-W R I /40, dated the 1st October 1940,* namely —

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, in item 10, in the entry relating to Tyres, axles and wheels, before the word "motor", the words "bicycles and" shall be inserted

Serial No. 170.

No. 49-T. W. (62)/40, dated the 8th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS & DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Exercise of powers under Section 10 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance 1940 in Assam

No 49-T W (62)/40, dated the 8th February 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No IX of 1940), the Central Government has been pleased to authorise Mr Benudhar Rajkhowa to exercise in Assam the powers under the said section with effect from the 15th January 1941

Serial No. 171.

No. 160-M. I. W. (3)/40, dated the 8th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS & DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Amendment to Notification No 160-M I. W (3) (1)/40, dated the 19th September 1940, relating to the Control of vessels engaged in the coasting trade

No 160-M I W (3)/40, dated the 8th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 65 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Govern-

* See Fifth Series Serial No 124

ment of India in the Department of Commerce, No 160-M I W (3) (1)/40, dated the 19th September 1940, namely —

In the said notification, for clauses (a) and (b), the following shall be substituted, namely —

“no vessel registered in British India under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 which, prior to the 1st June 1940, was generally employed in trading between ports on the continent of India, or between the continent of India and any port or place in Burma or in the Island of Ceylon or on the Red Sea, and which is intended to be employed in trading between ports or places different from those between which it was employed in trading prior to the said date,”

Serial No. 172.

No. T. R.-39(1), dated the 11th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS & DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Appointment of Regional Inspector of Technical Training, Southern Circle

No TR-39 (1), dated the 11th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Labour —

Mr A Viswanath, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras is appointed Regional Inspector of Technical Training under the scheme for training of skilled artisans for war purposes; with effect from the 5th February 1941, and is attached to the Southern Circle

Serial No. 173.

No. T. R. 3, dated the 13th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Amendment in the constitution of the Calcutta National Service Labour Tribunal (Bengal)

No T R-3, dated the 13th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Labour —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940 (No II of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Labour, No T R-3 (1), dated the 29th June 1940,* relating to the constitution at Calcutta of a National Service Labour Tribunal for the Province of Bengal, namely —

In the said notification, for entry 2, the entry—

“2 Mr H I Matthews, M C, I O S, Department of Supply (DGMP), Calcutta” shall be substituted

* See Fourth Series, Serial No 136.

Serial No 174.

Press Communiqué, dated the 13th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Burma Rice Shipment difficulties

Press Communiqué, dated the 13th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

The necessities of the War situation in the Middle East are likely to lead, in the near future, to further strain upon the available shipping resources of India. They have arisen at a time when rice shipments from Burma to India are subject to the normal seasonal increase, and the Government of India, therefore, anticipate some diminution in the supplies arriving from Burma at this time of the year.

This, coupled with unfavourable prospects for rice in some parts of India, may lead to a rise in rice prices and to attempts to exploit the situation at the expense of consumers.

The Government of India, therefore, desire to make it clear that the shortage of shipping is purely temporary and that supplies, more in accordance with normal shipments, will be available in due course. The Government of India desire to draw the attention of the mercantile community to these facts, in order to avoid speculative operations and unnecessary price disturbances.

Serial No. 175.

Press Note, dated the 14th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Machine Tool Control

Press Note, dated the 14th February 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Supply Department —

If India's Industrial war effort is to be developed to the full it is most essential that the machine tools now available in the country should be put to the best possible use, that more machine tools should be produced in the country, and that the machine tools imported into the country should be of the most useful types. The Central Government has now decided to establish a Machine Tool Control, whose functions and powers are described below.

There will be a Machine Tool Controller, who will rank as a Deputy Director General in the Munitions Production Branch of the Department of Supply and will be assisted by a suitable technical staff. Mr G A R Trimming, Chief Controller of Standardization, Railway Board, has been selected for the appointment of Machine Tool Controller, and is about to open his office in Calcutta. His main functions will be to ensure that machine tools of the required types are available in sufficient numbers for war purpose, and are put to the best possible use. He will be ready either personally or through his staff to advise and encourage all actual and potential producers of machine tools and to give them all

technical assistance that he can (*e g*, in the matter of types, designs, methods of production, and the like)

In order that the Machine Tool Controller may have adequate information of the machine tool position, and may exercise effective control over the use of machine tools certain powers have been conferred upon him by the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941, which comes into force on March 1, 1941. The effect of this order is briefly as follows —

- (1) The term “machine tools” is defined so as to include appliances for “treating” wood and metal (*e g*, certain types of furnace) and certain machine tools are scheduled and described as “scheduled machine tools”,
- (2) a licence (to be obtained free of all fee from the Machine Tool Controller) is required for the import, production, keeping for sale and sale of scheduled machine tools. No licence is, however, required for the casual sale of a scheduled machine tool by a person not engaged in the import, production, keeping for sale or sale of machine tools provided that the purchaser has first obtained the prescribed authorisation,
- (3) an authorisation (to be obtained free of all fee from the Machine Tool Controller) is required for the acquisition of any scheduled machine tool,
- (4) the Machine Tool Controller is empowered to fix prices for scheduled machine tools, to requisition machine tools, to inspect, or arrange for the inspection of any premises in which machine tools are produced, kept for sale, sold, or used, and to call for certain information in respect of machine tools

These powers will naturally be used not to discourage the trade in machine tools, but to keep it on the right lines so that the machine tools produced in India and otherwise made available may be of suitable types and may be used to the best advantage

The Machine Tool Controller will be assisted and advised by an industrial panel consisting of two importers, one producer and one user of machine tools

Serial No. 176.

No. 2-W. R. I./41, dated the 15th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Amendment to the List of Recognised Loss Assessors

No 2-W R I /41, dated the 15th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In pursuance of Sub-rule (2) of rule 15 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules, 1940, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the List of Recognised Loss

Assessors, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 25-W R I /40, dated the 28th December 1940,* namely —

To the entries in the said List, the following entries shall be added, namely —

- “26 Mr W Tobler, C/o Messrs Volkart Brothers, Ambala City
- 27 Messrs Norman Stewart and Company, Calcutta
- 28 Messrs Lloyds Agents (Gladstone Wyllie and Company), Calcutta
- 29 Messrs Begg Sutherland and Company, Limited, Cawnpore
- 30 Messrs Walter George and Partners, Delhi
- 31 Messrs J J Wood and Company, Delhi
- 32 Mr J Hilditch, C/o R J Wood and Company, Limited, Delhi
- 33 Messrs Laurels, Limited, Lahore
- 34 Messrs C R E Wood and Company, Lahore
- 35 Captain E T O’Sullivan, Lahore
- 36 Mr B Brentford, F R L B A , etc , Lahore
- 37 Mr M C Chopra, Lahore
- 38 Mr Jiwanmal Manaktala, Lahore
- 39 Mr Jeewanlal Muttou, Lahore
- 40 Mr T R Mehandru, Lahore
- 41 Mr G Mayer, C/o Messrs Volkart Brothers, Lyallpur
- 42 Mr A Mueller, C/o Messrs Volkart Brothers, Montgomery.
- 43 Mr W Stolz, C/o Messrs Volkart Brothers, Montgomery
- 44 Mr A Robertson, Mylapore
- 45 Rai Sahib Dina Nath Khanna, Peshawar
- 46 Messrs P Chrystal and Company, Bombay ”

Serial No. 177.

No. 3-W. R. I./41, dated the 15th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC , ETC

Amendment to Notification No 15-W R I /40, dated the 1st October 1940 †

No 3-W R 1/41, dated the 15th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 3 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No IX of 1940), the

* See Serial No 147 in this series

† See Serial No 124, Fifth Series

Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No 15-W R I /40, dated the 1st October 1940,* namely —

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, for item 52, the following item shall be substituted, namely —

“52 Aluminium, brass, copper, nickel-silver and yellow metal, in sheets or circles ’

Serial No. 178.

No. 38, dated the 15th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Machine Tool Control Order, 1941

No 38, dated the 15th February 1941, issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Supply —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order —

MACHINE TOOL CONTROL ORDER, 1941

1 *Short title, extent and commencement—*

- (1) This Order may be called the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941
- (2) It extends to the whole of British India
- (3) It shall come into force on the first day of March, 1941

2 *Definitions —In this Order, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context —*

- (a) “Machine Tool” includes any mechanical contrivance, for cutting, forming, abrading, polishing, or otherwise working or treating wood or metal, any standard equipment usually sold therewith, and any machinery ancillary to the operation thereof,
- (b) “Machine Tool Controller” means any officer appointed by the Central Government to exercise all or any of the powers of the Machine Tool Controller under this Order,
- (c) “Scheduled Machine Tool” means a machine tool entered in the Schedule to this Order

3 *Licensing of import, production, and sale of Scheduled Machine Tools* —

(1) No person shall be engaged in—

- (a) the import into British India from any place outside India,
- (b) the production, or
- (c) the sale,

or any scheduled machine tool except under and in accordance with a licence granted by the Machine Tool Controller in Form A appended to the Order

(2) A licence granted by the Machine Tool Controller may specify

- (a) the description and numbers of scheduled machine tools which may be imported, produced, or as the case may be kept for sale, or sold by the licensee,
- (b) the place or places at which any premises of the licensee shall be located,
- (c) the persons or classes of persons to whom, and the purposes for which, scheduled machine tools may be sold,
- (d) the period for which the licence shall be valid,

and may require the licensee to comply with any directions given by the Machine Tool Controller as to the types, numbers, and design, of the scheduled machine tools to be imported, produced or kept for sale from time to time

(3) The Machine Tool Controller may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel any licence granted under this clause

4 *Acquisition of Scheduled Machine Tools* —No person shall acquire any scheduled machine tool from any person in India except under an authorisation by the Machine Tool Controller in Form B, appended to this Order

5 *Inspection of Premises* —The Machine Tool Controller, or any officer authorised by him in writing in this behalf, may enter upon and inspect any premises in which machine tools are or are reasonably believed to be produced, kept for sale, sold, or used

6 *Supply of Accounts and other Information* —Every person engaged in the import, production, sale, or use of machine tools shall —

- (a) keep such books, accounts, or other records relating to his undertaking as the Machine Tool Controller may direct,
- (b) produce to the Machine Tool Controller, or to any officer authorised by him in writing in this behalf, such books accounts, or other records relating to his undertaking as may be demanded by the Machine Tool Controller or other officer as aforesaid,
- (c) furnish to the Machine Tool Controller such estimates returns, and other information as the Machine Tool Controller may require,
- (d) permit the Machine Tool Controller, or any officer authorised by him in writing in this behalf, to enter upon and inspect any premises used for, or in connection with, his undertaking

THE SCHEDULE

All new or re-conditioned machine tools of the following types below the ages specified including any standard equipment or ancillary machinery usually supplied therewith —

	New or re- conditioned. <i>Age in years</i>
<i>Section one—</i>	
Milling	15
Diesinking	
Engraving	
Keyseating	
Broaching	
Oil Grooving	
Splining	
Profile Slotting	
Marking	
<i>Section Two—</i>	
Metal Cutting	15
Cold Saws	
Hack Saws	
Filing and Sawing	
Band Saws	
Cutting Off	
Tool and Abrasive	
<i>Section Three—</i>	
Testing Machines for Mechanical Workshop and Engineering Laboratory use	15
<i>Section Four—</i>	
Grinding (excluding small electrical bench and portable grinders up to 10" wheels and Pneumatic Grinders)	10
Honing	
Polishing	
Lapping	
<i>Section Five—</i>	
Drilling (other than portable electric)	15
<i>Section Six—</i>	
Capstan and Turret Lathes	20
<i>Section Seven—</i>	
Lathes—general	20
<i>Section Eight—</i>	
Furnaces, electrically, coal, coke, gas or, oil fired	15
<i>Section Nine—</i>	
Forging	25
Power Hammers	
Drop Stamps	
Riveting (other than portable riveters)	

Section Ten—

Wire drawing and forming	25
Rolling Mills (other than jewellers)	
Bar Reeling	
Bar Turning	

Section Eleven—

Thread forming, cutting, rolling or milling	10
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Section Twelve—

Moulding Machines and other machines for foundry use	20
Die Casting Machines	
Magnetic Separators	

Section Thirteen—

Air Compressors	{ For workshop use as apart from Mining, Quar-	20
Fans and Blowers		
	rying, Air Conditioning, etc	

Section Fourteen—

Sheet Metal Working Machinery (other than hand power types) including Shears, Punches, Presses, Benders, Brakes, Guillotines, Plate Straight- eners and Rollers	25
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Section Fifteen—

Automatic Bar and Chucking Machines, single and multiple spindle	15
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Section Sixteen—

Gear Cutting	20
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Section Seventeen—

Shaping	20
Slotting	
Planing	

Section Eighteen—

Vertical Boring and Turning Mills	20
Horizontal Boring	
Jig Boring	

Section Nineteen—

Special and Standard machines particularly used in Railway Workshops, but not otherwise specified	20
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Section Twenty—

Oxygen Cutting	10
Oxy-acetylene Generating	
Plant for welding and cutting	
Electric Welding	

Section Twenty-one—

Wood-working machinery other than hand worked or small "Homecraft" types	25
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FORM A

Serial No _____

MACHINE TOOL CONTROL ORDER, 1941

Licence to *Import
produce scheduled machine tools.
sell or keep for sale

(Free of all fee)

is*
are hereby licenced to

*import
produce the following scheduled machine tools —
sell or keep for sale

Description	Number which may be			*Sold
	*Imported	*Produced	*Kept for sale	

2 The premises of the licensee shall be located at the following place*
places

*3 The licensee shall sell scheduled machine tools only to the following persons or classes of persons and for the following purposes —

Persons or classes of persons	Purposes

4 This licence is granted subject to the provisions of the MACHINE TOOL CONTROL ORDER, 1941, a copy of which is printed as part of the licence

5 The validity of this licence expires on _____

6 The licensee shall comply with any directions given by the Machine Tool Controller as to the types, number and design of the scheduled machine tools to be imported, produced, or kept for sale from time to time

(Signed)

Machine Tool Controller

*Strike out words which are inapplicable

Machine Tool Control Order, 1941, to be printed in *extenso* on back of licence form

FORM B

Serial No _____

MACHINE TOOL CONTROL ORDER, 1941.

Authorisation to acquire scheduled machine tools
(Free of all fee)

_____ is hereby authorised to acquire the following
scheduled machine tools —

Description	Number	Name of person from whom tool(s) will be acquired

2 The validity of this authorisation expires on _____

(Signed)

Machine Tool Controller

Serial No. 179.

No. 39, dated the 15th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Exercise of powers of the Machine Tool Controller

No 39, dated the 15th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply —

In pursuance of the provisions of the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941, the Central Government is pleased to appoint Mr G A R Trimming, Deputy Director-General (Machine Tools) in the Directorate General of Munitions Production, Department of Supply, to exercise all the powers of the Machine Tool Controller under the said Order

Serial No. 180.

No. 40, dated the 15th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Exercise of powers under the Machine Tool Control Order 1941

No 40, dated the 15th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the powers conferred upon it—

- (a) by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules to provide for controlling the prices at which articles may be

sold and for any incidental and supplementary matters there-to, and

- (b) by sub-rule (1) of rule 83 of the said Rules to requisition articles and to make further orders in connection with the requisitioning

shall be exercisable also by any officer who is appointed to exercise the powers of the Machine Tool Controller under the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941, in respect of any articles which are Scheduled Machine Tools for the purposes of the said Order

Serial No. 181.

No. 701-O. R./41, dated the 15th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Amendments to the Defence of India Rules

No 701-O R /41, dated the 15th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Defence of India Rules, namely —

Sub-rule (2) of rule 60, sub-rule (2) of rule 60A, sub-rule (3) of rule 61, sub-rule (3) of rule 62, sub-rule (3) of rule 63, sub-rule (2) of rule 64, sub-rule 5 of rule 65, sub-rule (3) of rule 66, sub-rule (3) of rule 67, sub-rule (6) of rule 68, sub-rule (2) of rule 69, sub-rule (2) of rule 70, sub-rule (4) of rule 72, sub-rule (6) of rule 73, sub-rule (2) of rule 74, sub-rule (3) of rule 75, sub-rule (3) of rule 76, sub-rule (3) of rule 76A, sub-rule (5) of rule 78, sub-rule (4) of rule 79, sub-rule (2) of rule 80, sub-rule (4) of rule 81, sub-rule (4) of rule 82, sub-rule (4) of rule 83, sub-rule (2) of rule 85, sub-rule (3) of rule 85B, sub-rule (2) of rule 86, sub-rule (3) of rule 89, sub-rule (3) of rule 90, sub-rule (2) of rule 90A, sub-rule (7) of rule 90B, sub-rule (5) of rule 91, sub-rule (3) of rule 92, sub-rule (4) of rule 93, sub-rule (7) of rule 94, sub-rule (3) of rule 98, rule 101A, rule 102, sub-rule (4) of rule 104, rule 108, rule 109, sub-rule (3) of rule 112, sub-rule (2) of rule 113, sub-rules (4) and (5) of rule 114, sub-rule (3) of rule 115, sub-rule (2) of rule 116, rule 117, sub-rule (2) of rule 117A, sub-rule (2) of rule 118, sub-rule (3) of rule 119 and rule 120 of the said Rules, for the words "and shall also be liable to fine" the words "or with fine or with both" shall be substituted

Serial No. 182.

Press Note, dated 18th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Essential Oil Industry Exploratory Committee set up by Government

Press note, dated 18th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department —

On the recommendation of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Government of India have set up an exploratory committee

for surveying the present position of the essential oil industry in this country. The committee will consist of Mr. P A Narelwala, General Manager, Tata Oil Mills Company Limited, Bombay, (convener), and Mr J N Rakshit, Chemical Examiner to the Government of India (retired), as members

Enquiries and suggestions made to the Director, Scientific and Industrial Research, concerning the industry and trade as well as the supply of aromatic trees, plants and grasses, will be considered by the Board and the committee

Serial No. 183.

No. T. R. 3, dated the 19th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

National Service Labour Tribunals

No T R -3, dated the 19th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Labour —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the National Services (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940 (No II of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Labour relating to the constitution of National Service Labour Tribunals, specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed shall be amended in the manner and to the extent specified in the second column of the said Schedule

Schedule

Notifications

Amendments

1 No TR3 (1), dated the 29th June 1940	After entry 4, the entry " 5 Dr A H Pandya, Principal, Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur and Regional Inspector of Technical Training, Eastern Circle " shall be inserted
2. No TR3 (2), dated the 29th June 1940	After entry 4, the entry " 5 Dr G W Burley, Senior Regional Inspector of Technical Training, Southern Circle " shall be inserted
3 No TR3, dated the 6th August 1940	After entry 4 the entry " 5 Mr S L Saksena, Senior Regional Inspector of Technical Training, Northern Circle " shall be inserted
4 No TR3, dated the 16th August 1940	After entry 4, the entry " 5 Mr S L Saksena, Senior Regional Inspector of Technical Training, Northern Circle " shall be inserted.
5 No TR3 (2), dated the 14th September 1940	(i) In entry 2, the word " and " shall be omitted (ii) In entry 3, after the word " Member " the word " and " shall be inserted, and (iii) After entry 3, the entry " 4 Mr E E L Grundy Principal, Jamalpur Technical School Jamalpur, and Regional Inspector of Technical Training, Eastern Circle—Member " shall be inserted

Notification	Amendments
6 No TR3 (4), dated the 14th September 1940	<p>(i) In entry 2, the word "and" shall be omitted,</p> <p>(ii) In entry 3, after the word "Member", the word "and" shall be inserted, and</p> <p>(iii) After entry 3, the entry "4 Mr A Viswanath, Professor of Mechanical Engineering College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras and Regional Inspector of Technical Training, Southern Circle—Member" shall be inserted</p>
7 No TR3, dated the 27th January 1941	<p>(i) In entry 2, the word "and" shall be omitted,</p> <p>(ii) In entry 3, after the word "Member" the word "and" shall be inserted, and</p> <p>(iii) After entry 3, the entry "4 Mr S L. Saksena, Senior Regional Inspector of Technical Training, Northern Circle—Member" shall be inserted.</p>

Serial No. 184.

No. 47, dated 19th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Exercise of powers under rule 83 of the Defence of India Rules

No 47, dated the 19th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Supply —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 2 of the Defence of India Act (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the powers conferred upon it by rule 83 of the Defence of India Rules shall, in respect of timber, be exercisable also by any Provincial Government, subject to the following conditions, namely —

- (a) that the said powers shall be exercised only in respect of timber the supply of which has been ordered by the Central Government, and
- (b) that the prices paid under sub-rule (3) of the said rule shall not exceed the prices intimated as suitable by the Central Government from time to time

Serial No. 185.

Press Communique, dated 19th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Firms possessing standard Microscopes are requested to communicate with the Director General, Indian Medical Service

Press Communiqué, dated 19th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Director General, Indian Medical Service —

The Director General, Indian Medical Service, appeals to all firms in India possessing standard Microscopes to communicate with him letting

him know the numbers and full details of new Microscopes they wish to offer for sale together with prices

Serial No. 186.

Press Note, dated the 20th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Development of nascent and undeveloped Indian Industries Reduction in Test Fees

Press Note, dated the 20th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department —

Alive to the difficulties which nascent and undeveloped Indian industries may experience in getting their products tested at the Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta on payment of fees at the scheduled rates, the Government of India have considered the question of affording some measure of relief in the matter of fees

The question of revision of the schedule of fees is under consideration and pending the final decision on the subject, it has been decided as an experimental measure for one year to reduce the testing fees to a certain definite extent in cases where Government are satisfied as to the need for concession. To take advantage of this concession firms and individuals will have to apply to the Superintendent, Government Test House, preferably through the Directors of Industries of the respective provinces, substantiating their claims to such concession

A wide variety of materials, including textile goods, electrical equipment and stores, building and general engineering materials, vacuum brake fittings, metals and alloys, minerals and ores and miscellaneous stores, such as oils, lubricants, paints, varnishes, chemicals, fuels, etc, etc, are tested in the Government Test House, to determine their qualities. The Government of India issue two "Schedules of charges" for tests and analyses—one for Government Departments and the other for private firms and individuals

Test certificates, bearing the Government seal, which can be used by the firms and individuals for commercial purposes, are issued to all samples tested

Serial No. 187

Press Note, dated the 20th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

The Grundnuts Conference Fund for relieving cultivators

Press Note, dated the 20th February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department —

In accordance with arrangements already decided upon earlier, a Conference was held on February, 20, 1941, between the representatives

of the Government of India and the representatives of the Governments of Madras, Bombay and of Hyderabad State to consider the groundnut situation and to devise suitable measures to mitigate the difficulties arising out of the loss of a large part of India's export market in this commodity

It will be recalled that some time ago His Majesty's Government announced their willingness to adhere to then fixed buying price for groundnuts and to pay into a special fund the difference between the price and the prices actually paid by shippers to sellers, the fund so formed being used for the benefit of the cultivators as a whole

The Conference came to the conclusion that it was not practicable to enforce restriction on output by compulsion, but that it was necessary to carry on propaganda directed towards a reduction of acreage, though it was recognised that the present low level of prices would in itself act as a deterrent. It was also agreed that it would be difficult to devise practicable measures for a direct distribution of money to the cultivator. It was, therefore, decided that the most suitable method of helping the cultivator was to encourage the consumption of the crop partly by propaganda drawing attention to the use of groundnut oil as an illuminant, partly by increasing the consumption of groundnut cake as cattle-food and manure. The Governments generally agreed to contribute on an equal basis with His Majesty's Government towards the fund, and it was also agreed that a small committee should be set up upon which the Government of India as well as the principal groundnut producing areas would be represented for the purpose of assisting the scheme

Serial No. 388.

No. 4-W. R. I./41, dated the 22nd February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT, FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

Further amendment to the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules 1940

No 4-W R I /41, dated the 22nd February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No IX of 1940), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Rules, 1940,* namely —

In rule 11 of the said Rules, after the words "shall take effect from" the words "the date of" shall be inserted, and to the said rule the following shall be added, namely —

"or on and from the date given in the application as the date on which the insurance is to commence, whichever is later"

*See fourth series, Serial No 165

Serial No. 189.

No. 49-T. W. (57)/40, dated the 22nd February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

*The exercise of powers under the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance
1940 in the province of Bengal*

No 49-T W (57)/40, dated the 22nd February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department —

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 (No IX of 1940), the Central Government has been pleased to authorise Rai S P Ghosh Bahadur, I S O, to exercise in the Province of Bengal the Powers under the said section with effect from the 14th February 1941

Serial No 190.

No. 651-O. R./41, dated the 22nd February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

*Exercise of powers under rule 72 of the Defence of India Rules, relating
to the requisitioning of aircraft*

No 651-O R /41, dated the 22nd February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the powers conferred on it by sub-rule (3a) of rule 72 of the Defence of India Rules shall be exercisable also by the Director of Civil Aviation

Serial No. 191.

No. 717-O. R./41, dated the 22nd February, 1941

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC, ETC

*Exercise of powers under rule 60 of the Defence of India Rules, relating to
the general control of navigation*

No 717-O R /41, dated the 22nd February, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Defence Co-ordination Department —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the powers conferred on it by rule 60 of the Defence of India Rules shall be exercisable also by the Fortress Commanders of Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Cochin and Calcutta within the areas of their respective fortresses

Serial No. 192.

Press Note, dated the 24th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC , ETC

Use of Liquid Paraffin to be discouraged

Press Note dated the 24th February, 1941, issued by the office of the
D G , I M S —

The Director General, Indian Medical Service, intimates that since Liquid Paraffin for medicinal purposes is not produced in India, every effort should be made by medical men and the public to discontinue the use of this drug and to replace it by indigenous and locally produced substitutes

Serial No. 193.

Press Note, dated the 27th February, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, LABOUR, WAGES, INSURANCE, TRANSPORT,
FREIGHTS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS, ETC , ETC

Surgical Instrument Producers Conference

Press Note, dated the 27th February, 1941, issued by the Office of
the D G , I M S —

Lieut-General G G Jolly, C I E , K H P , I M S , Director General, Indian Medical Service, met representatives of the Surgical Instrument industry in India at an informal Conference held on February 17, 1941

The occasion was the first at which representatives of the Industry from all centres in India have met to discuss their common problems. The factors affecting the war time production of surgical instruments in India were fully considered and closer liaison between buyer and supplier was explored with the object of removing many of the difficulties now encountered by the industry in meeting the present heavy demands of the Medical Store Department. A most cordial and co-operative atmosphere prevailed throughout the meeting.

